

J. M. HIGH & CO.

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Unparalleled Silk Dept.
Some things and some prices not owned by others in this town.
A general unloading begins tomorrow. A new price-making and a greater bargain giving is inaugurated at this department. Thousands of pleased purchasers have sung the beauty and perfectness of this great stock and now, to add more luster to its beauty, we introduce it under a new price.
To Enumerate Particularly:
At 35c—2,000 yards beautiful Checked Taffetas at 35c; these were sold at 50c.
At 60c—1,500 yards Cheney Bros.' Twilled Persians, in simply exquisite effects, at 60c yard. These were sold at \$1.25 yard.
At 75c—1,200 yards figured and striped Glace Dresden Silks. This is a powerful offering. The greatest of the season—50c yard; these were sold at \$1.50.
At \$1 and \$1.25 yard—Two numbers are offered in extra fine BLACK SILK GRADININES. The season is ready for these beautiful styles; the prices were never so entertaining. These two specials at \$1 and \$1.25, actually worth double.
At 75c—3,000 yards Givernaud figured Black Silk Taffetas, the very things for suits and waists, 75c; were formerly \$1.25 yard.
We own 4,000 yards extra high grade BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE for Skirts, Suits or Waists. A new price for tomorrow—33 per cent lower than anybody and every yard warranted to wear.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Marvelous Values in High-Class COLORED DRESS GOODS!
The Prices Cut in Half.
All our fine Novelty Colored Dress Goods to be slaughtered. Dame Fashion was unkind in the early part of the season; now that she has changed her fancy and favors Colored Goods, the season decrees and what would have been a profitable sale then can now only be accepted as a big loss. We shall dispose of the majority of stock the coming week.
At 65c—We offer a lot of all styles fashionable Woolen Fancies, the very best shading, worth 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35 yard.
At 50c—A lot of checks, novelty stripes, and two-toned Fancies; early in the season they were \$1.50.
At 35c—67 pieces all-wool Scotch Cheviot Novelties, serviceable and neat; a splendid wearing material; were 75c.
At 60c—45 pieces 46 and 48-inch Novelty Check Suits, worth \$1.25 in any market on the globe.
At 75c—10 pieces Navy and Brown Diagonal Twill Tourist Serge, 54 inches wide and all pure wool; would be cheap at \$1.50.
At 95c—21 pieces Silk and Wool-Mixed Novelty Plaids, etc., reduced from \$2.00 a yard.
At 25c—43 pieces Figured Fancy Novelty Dress Goods; nearly all wool, and the usual 50c kind.
At 12 1-2c—19 pieces 38-inch half-wool Iridescent Fancies; cheap at 25c.
At 35c—50 pieces genuine French Figured Chalks; you know that last season's price was 35c.
At \$15.00—A few exclusive styles in fine Imported Novelty Pattern Suits Crepon and Chalks effects. They represent values from \$25 to \$50.
1,000 Dress Lengths and Remnants of all styles of seasonable Dress Goods to be closed at about one-third value.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ladies' Waists.
Big lot Ladies' Calico Waists, yoke back, at 25c.
Ladies' Percale and Black Satine Shirt Waists, pointed yoke back, worth \$1.
12 dozen Ladies' Pink, Blue and Tan Chambray Shirt Waists, extra large sleeves, pointed yoke back, worth \$1.25.
Ladies' Stripe Batiste Shirt Waists, full sleeves, yoke back, worth \$2.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Shirt Waists, worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Fancy and Plain Silk Shirt Waists, worth \$5.
J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ginghams.
3,000 yards French Zephyr Ginghams, easily worth 20c on second floor tomorrow At 10c yard.
5,000 yards Fancy Dress Ginghams, nothing less than 12c they are worth—second floor tomorrow At 5c.

Wonderful Drives in BLACK DRESS GOODS.
FOUR GREAT SPECIALS will be put on sale tomorrow and sold without reserve until every yard is gone. No language of ours is strong enough to express the money-saving opportunities which are now given to the close-shrewd buyer. Make no error. Indulge in no delay. If you intend buying a stylish BLACK DRESS you cannot afford staying away from these great special offerings.
No. 1—
2,000 yards silk-finished Saxony Wool, extra high grade, Black Henrietta, At 50c yard.
This is the exact kind that is peddled over some counters at just \$1.00 a yard.
No. 2—
A great special sale in beautiful FIGURED BLACK BRILLIANTINES. Ask to see them. They are the fashion followers of the late Crepon rage. Silky, soft and refined. Two numbers. Our prices—50c and \$1.25 a yard.
No. 3—
A wonderful bargain. A correct material for a dress. 3,300 yards all-wool 26-inch BLACK SUBURBAN SERGE; usually sold at 50c; 29c yard.
No. 4—
The residue of our Crepon stock must go. That is the mandate. Not a yard can be left after Wednesday. Black Crepons sacrificed. No reasonable offer refused. The highest grade in the city are here included. We must unload.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Figured Jaconets.
3,500 yards new styles Figured Jaconets, a beautiful wash fabric; we will sell tomorrow At 12 1-2c.
Lace Stripe Mulls.
2,700 yards Figured Lace Stripe Mulls, worth 25c; we will sell Monday At 17c yard.
J. M. HIGH & CO.
French Dimities.
3,000 yards lovely French Figured Dimities, worth 35c, At 23c yard.
2,700 yards American Figured Dimities, choice patterns, At 12 1-2c yard.
4,000 yards Scotch Figured Dimities, exquisite designs, Only 15c yard.
5,000 yards Figured Dimities, nice styles, and worth 12c; will be sold on second floor bargain counters tomorrow At 6 1-2c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ladies' Underwear and Corsets.
One lot of Ladies' Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers; none worth less than \$1.25 and many worth \$2; they are slightly soiled by being thrown on the counter; Monday At 75c.
One lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts, with two deep ruffles; new cut, At 75c.
We have the best 50c Summer Corset made—the Improved Spritz—long waisted and perfect fitting.
J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ladies' Wrappers.
Ladies' Calico Wrappers, in light and dark colors, well made, At \$1.
Ladies' Black and White Calico Wrappers, worth \$2.50, At \$1.25.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Wrappers, extra large sleeves, At \$2.
Ladies' Black Satine Wrappers, nicely made, large sleeves, worth \$3, At \$2.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' Black and Navy all-wool Serge Skirts, double lining, At \$4.50; worth \$8.
Ladies' Black all-wool Cheviot Serge Skirts, double lining, At \$7.50; worth \$12.
Ladies' Black Satin Skirts, late style, At \$2.75; worth \$5.
Ladies' fine Black Crepon Skirts, At \$9; worth \$14.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' new Serge Tailor-made Suits, worth \$10, At \$6.50.
Ladies' all-wool Serge Suits, latest style, worth \$12.50, At \$8.50.
Ladies' new style Serge Eton Suits, cheap at \$16.50, At \$12.50.

French Percalles.
We will sell on second floor tomorrow 3,000 yards Percalles, stripes and figures, worth 12 1/2c yard, At 8 1-2c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Figured Batiste.
3,000 yards Figured Batiste, stylish and pretty, worth 12 1/2c; tomorrow, second floor, At 8 1-2c.
2,700 yards French Figured Batiste, regular 15c and 20c kind—second floor—At 10c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Cotton Crepons.
Second Floor.
Another lot Royal Plisse Crepons, choice styles and new shading; worth 10c, At 7 1-2c.
2,500 yards solid colored Crepons, worth 10c, At 5c.
2,100 yards light shades, solid colored Crepons, the 20c kind, At 9 1-2c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Calicoes.
Second Floor.
3,000 yards Standard Shirting Prints, worth 6c elsewhere; with us At 4 3-4c yard.
Two cases Indigo Blue and Oil Red Figured Calicoes, At 4 1-2c yard.
One case Standard Dress Prints, cheap at 7c; Monday At 4c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Pacific Lawns.
2,000 yards Black Pacific Lawns, the regular 10c sort—second floor tomorrow At 5c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
White Plaid Lawns.
5,000 yards White Plaid and Check Lawns, worth 10c, At 5c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
White India Linen.
4,000 yards short lengths Sheer White India Linen, worth 12 1/2c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
French Organdies.
2,000 yards French Figured Organdies, good styles, worth 35c, At 27c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Swivel Silks.
35 pieces Figured Swivel Silks or Silk Ginghams, very pretty styles, worth 35c, At 20c yard.

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Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' Black and Navy all-wool Serge Skirts, double lining, At \$4.50; worth \$8.
Ladies' Black all-wool Cheviot Serge Skirts, double lining, At \$7.50; worth \$12.
Ladies' Black Satin Skirts, late style, At \$2.75; worth \$5.
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Ladies' new style Serge Eton Suits, cheap at \$16.50, At \$12.50.

Fine Millinery.
The Hats and Bonnets got up by the this season have received almost universal praise. Our designs are new and exclusive and the artistic taste in trimming can only be equaled by French artists. Let us show you. We know our business.
SPECIAL.
300 Fancy Straw Hats at 10c each.
250 Fancy Kustic Straw Hats at 15c each.
A new and complete line of high-crown Sailors, 50c to \$1.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
French Satine.
2,500 yards French Figured Satines, worth 15c; sold on second floor tomorrow At 9 1-2c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Handkerchiefs.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 10c and 15c; for tomorrow At 5c each.
150 dozen Ladies' and Gents' fine plain and embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth from 15c to 25c; will be yours At 10c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Lace Collars.
5 dozen Ladies' Eton Gulpure de Gene Lace Collars, Vandyke point; cheap at \$1; yours At 50c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Embroideries.
3,000 yards auction lot of fine Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroideries; not a piece in the lot worth less than 10c and many as much as 50c; will sell Monday and Tuesday At 10c yard.
6 pieces Children's 2-line Embroidered Skirtings, worth 75c yard; At 30c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Laces.
Job lot of hand-made Linen Laces, worth 8c, 10c and 15c yard; yours At 5c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Neckwear.
100 dozen Gents' Washable Neckwear and Grass Cloth 4-in-hand Ties, worth 35c; yours At 10c.
200 dozen Boys' All-Silk Windsor Ties; fancy and plain; worth everywhere else 25c; our price At 15c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
GLOVES.
60 dozen Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, plain and fancy stitched backs; a regular \$1.50 value; will interest you tomorrow At \$1 a pair.
75 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, a truly wonderful bargain at 35c; will be a big leader tomorrow At 25c a pair.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
RIBBONS.
A lot of all-silk Satin Ribbons, from 3/4 to 2 inches wide; all colors; worth as much as 25c yard; Monday 10c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Hosiery.
200 dozen Gents' full regular made Hermsdorf black Half-Hose, double heels, soles and toes; would be cheap at 25c; tomorrow 10c pair.
16 styles of Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, Military, Cluster, Ribbed, Richelieu, ribbed and plain, worth 75c, At 50c pair.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
DRESSMAKING.
The rush now being over we can take orders in our Dressmaking Department for prompt delivery. The low prices on Dress Goods and a liberal reduction in the price of making places a well-made suit within the reach of everybody. Let us make you an estimate on a suit, waist or skirt. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Straw Hats.
We will sell Monday 600 Boys' Straw Hats, good style and cheap at 75c, For 35c.
600 Men's Mackinaw Straw Hats, stiff brims, worth \$1 in any hat store, Our price 60c.
300 Men's Straw Hats, good stylish shapes, worth 75c, At 35c.
Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.50, At 75c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Shoes.
The selling of Shoes where the value is known to be correct, is a great satisfaction. 12 different styles Ladies' Oxfords, black and tan, all the latest effects, At \$2.
500 pairs Men's hand-sewed Congress and Bal Shoes, black and tan, a \$3 value, At \$3 pair.
Men's Calf Bal Shoes, all styles, At \$2 pair.
Children's Oxfords, 5 to 8, were \$1, now 50 cents.
Children's Oxfords, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, were \$1.25, now 75c.
Children's Tan Strap Slippers, were \$1.25, now 75c.
Misses' Tan Strap Slippers, were \$1.35, now \$1.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth 75c, at 40c.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$1.50, at \$1.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$2, at \$1.25.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$2.50, at \$1.75.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Table Linens.
22 pieces genuine Turkey Red Table Damask, 40c quality selling now At 25c yard.
14 pieces 70-inch double Sateen Bleached Damask, worth 55c everywhere; At 50c.
15 pieces German Half-Bleached Damask, worth 65c; Monday At 45c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Napkins.
50 dozen full 3-4 size Dinner Napkins, odd lots of one to three dozen of a kind, were \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 and \$3.75 a dozen; to close At \$2.00 dozen.

Towels.
40 dozen Genuine Turkish Bath Towels, size 2 1/2x50 inches, worth 40c; selling tomorrow, At 25c.
60 dozen extra large size Huck Towels, worth 35c truly; will go At 10c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Chenille Covers.
19 dozen 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, heavy fringe, worth \$1.25; yours At 50c each.

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Table Linens.
22 pieces genuine Turkey Red Table Damask, 40c quality selling now At 25c yard.
14 pieces 70-inch double Sateen Bleached Damask, worth 55c everywhere; At 50c.
15 pieces German Half-Bleached Damask, worth 65c; Monday At 45c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Marseilles Spreads.
100 genuine Marseilles Bed Spreads, worth \$2 anywhere; yours At 95c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Apron Linens.
20 pieces Brown Blouse and Apron Linens, worth 25c, At 12 1-2c yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Art Department.
100 Japanese Table Covers, worth 75c, At 35c.
500 yards Japanese Draperies, worth 25c, At 10c yard.
60 Fancy Covered Hammock Pillows, worth 75c, At 49c yard.
Stamped Centerpieces and Tray Covers, Only 25c.
A lot of Fancy Silk Throws, hand painted Bolting Cloth ends, At 25c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Umbrellas.
300 Ladies' 26-inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas, Dresden handles, neat and nice; worth not less than \$2; yours At \$1.10.
250 Gents' 26-inch natural stick Gloria Silk Umbrellas, best make; a 1.75 value, For 95c.
61 Ladies' White Silk Parasols, stick and frame all white; very stylish; worth \$2.50; yours At \$1.10.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Toilet Articles.
Freckles are the despair of the blond, and frequently her brunette sister as well. In using the Richard Hudnut Freckle Lotion no fear need be experienced. It is a gradual and safe remedy, removing the freckles, if faithfully applied, without injury to the most delicate skin. Price per bottle, \$1.00.
Orange Flower and Cucumber Cream for preserving and beautifying the skin, curing tan, chafing, chaps, sunburn, etc. Price per bottle, 40c.
Violet Almond Meal, a delightful accessory to the toilet, Price, 25c bottle.
Hudnut's Extracts, 45c an ounce.
Fingernail Powder, 25c box.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Stationery.
500 pounds real Irish Linen Writing Paper, 5 quires to pound, 10c pound.
1,000 boxes Linen Paper and Envelopes, worth 20c, At 10c box.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
NOTIONS.
One gross Fancy Cotton Elastic, 5c yard. Basting Cotton, only 1c spool.
American Pins, good ones, at 1c paper.
Whalebones, only 5c bunch.
Dress Shields, at 1c pair.
Gilt-Edge Shoe Polish, 10c bottle.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Awhings.
A complete line of Awhings, Stripes and Banbo Awhings. We can save you money on Awhings.

SHOES.
The selling of Shoes where the value is known to be correct, is a great satisfaction. 12 different styles Ladies' Oxfords, black and tan, all the latest effects, At \$2.
500 pairs Men's hand-sewed Congress and Bal Shoes, black and tan, a \$3 value, At \$3 pair.
Men's Calf Bal Shoes, all styles, At \$2 pair.
Children's Oxfords, 5 to 8, were \$1, now 50 cents.
Children's Oxfords, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, were \$1.25, now 75c.
Children's Tan Strap Slippers, were \$1.25, now 75c.
Misses' Tan Strap Slippers, were \$1.35, now \$1.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth 75c, at 40c.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$1.50, at \$1.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$2, at \$1.25.
Ladies' Oxfords, worth \$2.50, at \$1.75.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Gents' Collars.
1,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply 1900 Linen Collars, the original breaker of the 20c price, and the best ever offered, both in style and quality, At 10c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Gents' Underwear.
50 dozen Gents' Imported Bon-hu, Strips and Drawers, a strictly speaking garment we are selling At 50c.
47 dozen Gents' Silk Lisle Thread Strips and Drawers, worth easily \$2 a garment; we are selling At \$1.00.
60 dozen Gents' fine India Gauze Strips, French neck, pearl buttons; Monday At 25c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Gents' Shirts.
500 dozen Gents' Unlaundersed Dress Shirts, celebrated Crown brand New York mills cotton, 200 linen bosom and hands, patent yoke and facings, not a shirt on earth to equal it for less than \$1; yours At 50c.
100 dozen Gents' Unlaundersed Dress Shirts, like in quality and finish any 50c shirt in the market. At 20c.
40 dozen Gents' Fancy trimmed and plain Night Shirts, worth as you will see 75c, At 50c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Boys' Waists.
A most elegant line; in fact it is entirely too many for any one house to have; unlaundersed and laundered; Acme, Star, Mother's Friend and all the popular ones; prices cut down more than a third, 25, 30 and 75c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Soap.
Turkish Bath Soap, 25c dozen.
Lettuce Cream Soap, box of 3 cakes, 10c.
Cuticura Soap, 15c cake.
Pears' Unscented Soap, 10c.
Old Fashion Glycerine Soap, 5c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Stationery.
500 pounds real Irish Linen Writing Paper, 5 quires to pound, 10c pound.
1,000 boxes Linen Paper and Envelopes, worth 20c, At 10c box.

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One gross Fancy Cotton Elastic, 5c yard. Basting Cotton, only 1c spool.
American Pins, good ones, at 1c paper.
Whalebones, only 5c bunch.
Dress Shields, at 1c pair.
Gilt-Edge Shoe Polish, 10c bottle.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Awhings.
A complete line of Awhings, Stripes and Banbo Awhings. We can save you money on Awhings.

Boys' Clothing.
You can afford to put them away for another season at the ridiculous low figures we are selling Boys' Suits in our closing out sale. One more week. Prices go still lower!
300 Boys' School Suits, double seat and knee pants, sewed with linen thread; a suit worth \$3.50, Now \$1.00.
200 Boys' all-wool Cheviot and Fancy Cassimere Suits, were \$5, Now \$2 Suit.
60 Boys' all-wool lightweight Cheviot Suits, worth \$3.50 anywhere and every where, Now \$4 Suit.
A lot of Youths' Suits, all wool, ages 15 to 19, worth \$19, Now \$5 Suit.
A lot of Boys' Knee Pants, worth \$1.25, At 25c pair.
Boys' all-wool Knee Pants, best make, worth \$1, At 50c pair.
Boys' Washable Suits, worth 75c, At 37c pair.
Boys' Washable Duck Suits, worth \$2, At \$1 pair.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
Belts and Belt Buckles.
3 gross Black Silk Belts, with Silver-plated Buckle, worth 50c, selling At 15c each.
15 dozen Black Silk Belts, silver-plated buckle, lovely styles, Only 35c.
10 dozen Silver-plated Belt Buckles, Only 10c each.
5 dozen Silver-plated Belt Buckles, worth 50c, At 25c each.
Plated Silver Belt Pins, At 25c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
CROCKERY.
Special bargain table of fine China, worth from 15c to 25c each piece. Choice of anything on the table 10c.
Special Bargain Table—Glassware, your own choice at 10c; each piece nearly all worth double.
The greatest bargain in a China decorated Cup and Saucer, new shape, choice of three colors, ever offered. It is easily worth \$3 per dozen. Spec for Monday \$1.50 per dozen. Only one dozen to each customer.
500 dozen Tumblers, worth 50c per dozen; for Monday will sell one dozen to a customer, none to dealers, at 25c per dozen.
12 dozen 1 1/2-gallon Glass Pitchers and Water Bottles, all 25c each in a regular way; Monday 25c each takes them.
60 dozen China Cups and Saucers, fine decoration, gold-lined, the 5 o'clock tea size, worth \$2.50 per dozen; Monday, 10c each or 15c per dozen. A decided bargain!
One-burner Gas Stoves, 75c.
Two-burner Gas Stoves, \$1.50.
Three-burner Gas Stoves, \$2.50.
Special prices all day Monday on Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

J. M. HIGH & CO.
CARPETS!
We Are the Acknowledged Leaders in Carpets.
For hotels, boarding houses and rooms being furnished for exposition purposes we can save you money. See us before placing your orders.
Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, only 65c a yard; worth 85c.
For Monday only—the very best all-wool Ingrain Carpet, made and laid, at 50c a yd.
Extra super wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 40c a yard.
150 rolls heavy Jointless Matting, the kind that was \$10; this week only \$6 a roll of 40 yards.
175 rolls fancy China Matting to sell Monday at \$4 a roll of 40 yards.
300 of our \$4 Smyrna Rugs thrown out for Monday's bargains at \$2.50 each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards wide, worth \$3; to close out at \$1.50 a pair.
500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 3 1/2 yards long, marked price \$1.25; special for 90c a pair.
400 solid Brass Window Poles, with all fixtures, complete, regular price \$1.50; for this week only 75c each.
The best Carpet Sweepers in the world at J. M. High & Co.'s. Ask to see them.

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Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, only 65c a yard; worth 85c.
For Monday only—the very best all-wool Ingrain Carpet, made and laid, at 50c a yd.
Extra super wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 40c a yard.
150 rolls heavy Jointless Matting, the kind that was \$10; this week only \$6 a roll of 40 yards.
175 rolls fancy China Matting to sell Monday at \$4 a roll of 40 yards.
300 of our \$4 Smyrna Rugs thrown out for Monday's bargains at \$2.50 each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards wide, worth \$3; to close out at \$1.50 a pair.
500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 3 1/2 yards long, marked price \$1.25; special for 90c a pair.
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Extra super wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 40c a yard.
150 rolls heavy Jointless Matting, the kind that was \$10; this week only \$6 a roll of 40 yards.
175 rolls fancy China Matting to sell Monday at \$4 a roll of 40 yards.
300 of our \$4 Smyrna Rugs thrown out for Monday's bargains at \$2.50 each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards wide, worth \$3; to close out at \$1.50 a pair.
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For Monday only—the very best all-wool Ingrain Carpet, made and laid, at 50c a yd.
Extra super wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 40c a yard.
150 rolls heavy Jointless Matting, the kind that was \$10; this week only \$6 a roll of 40 yards.
175 rolls fancy China Matting to sell Monday at \$4 a roll of 40 yards.
300 of our \$4 Smyrna Rugs thrown out for Monday's bargains at \$2.50 each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards wide, worth \$3; to close out at \$1.50 a pair.
500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 3 1/2 yards long, marked price \$1.25; special for 90c a pair.
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CARPETS!
We Are the Acknowledged Leaders in Carpets.
For hotels, boarding houses and rooms being furnished for exposition purposes we can save you money. See us before placing your orders.
Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, only 65c a yard; worth 85c.
For Monday only—the very best all-wool Ingrain Carpet, made and laid, at 50c a yd.
Extra super wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 40c a yard.
150 rolls heavy Jointless Matting, the kind that was \$10; this week only \$6 a roll of 40 yards.
175 rolls fancy China Matting to sell Monday at \$4 a roll of 40 yards.
300 of our \$4 Smyrna Rugs thrown out for Monday's bargains at \$2.50 each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards wide, worth \$3; to close out at \$1.50 a pair.
500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 3 1/2 yards long, marked price \$1.25; special for 90c a pair.
400 solid Brass Window Poles, with all fixtures, complete, regular price \$1.50; for this week only 75c each.
The best Carpet Sweepers in the world at J. M. High & Co.'s. Ask to see them.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

We hear it on every hand---people say how do you sell so cheap? We tell you frankly, buying and selling for cash enables us to do it. It is not four or five articles in our place cheaper than our neighbors, but nearly every item.

Don't fail to visit

We apologize to the hundreds turned away last week unable to be served. Our store was entirely too small to hold all who wished to reap our bargains. Come Monday and next week and we will partly atone by giving you still greater values and do all in our power to please you. It is to your interest to visit

Follow the crowds to 37 Whitehall street and you will see the grandest stock of desirable merchandise you ever saw and prices lower than anyone. Don't fail to see "Our Secret Bargain" Monday, from 10 to 11 o'clock. It will be a hummer. Don't fail to visit

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall St.

Dress Goods.

25c Tweeds and fancy Suitings, 9c.
25c Shepherds Checks, only 9c.
30c two tone wool Mixtures, 15c.
30c Cashmeres, to close 15c.
40c illuminated Jacquards, only 25c.
50c English Surah Serges, 25c.
50c all wool Imperial Serges, 25c.
75c Crepe Taffetas, only 30c.
\$1.25 fancy wool Mixtures, 40c.
\$1.25 silk finished Henriettas, 50c.

Special for Monday Only.

1,000 yds 42-inch all wool Crepons, only 20c.
1,650 yds 48-inch all wool Crepons, only 30c.

Black Dress Goods.

35c Black Cashmere, only 15c.
50c Surah and Imperial Serges, 30c.
75c 40-inch Crepe Taffetas, only 30c.
\$1.25 silk finished Henriettas, 50c.
\$1.25 imported Diagonal Soliel, 50c.
\$1.25 figured French Biarritz Cloth, 50c.
60c figured Brilliantine, only 30c.
80c Silk Brilliantine, only 40c.
\$1.25 all wool Crepons, only 50c.
\$1.50 silk and wool Crepons, 75c.
\$2.00 silk and wool Crepons, 80c.

Silks.

30c figured Chinas, only 10c.
30c Kai Kai wash Silks, 25c.
50c Gaffre Silks, evening shades and black, new designs, 20c.
60c Taffetas, checks and stripes, 30c.
80c 22-inch Taffetas in beautiful styles, stripes and checks, 40c.
80c China and Pongee Silks, 30c.
\$1.00 figured Chinas, extra wide 40c.
\$1.25 two tone broaded Silks, 75c.
\$2.00 24-inch Taffeta Plisse, only 98c.
\$1.50 broaded Dresden Taffetas, 98c.
\$1.00 44-inch silk Chiffons, only 50c.

Black Silks.

50c Gaffre Silks, only 20c.
60c black Chinas, only 20c.
80c black Chinas, only 50c.
\$1.00 black silk Chiffons, 50c.
\$1.25 black satin Duchesse, silk back and front; special 60c.
\$2.00 black satin Duchesse, silk back and front; special 98c.
\$1.60 all silk Gros Grain, extra wide and grand value 98c.
\$1.75 24-inch all silk Armures, true value \$1.75, only 98c.
\$1.60 all silk Taffeta Plisse, special for Monday 75c.

From 8 to 10 O'Clock Monday:

1,000 Boys' Shirt Waists, sizes from 5 to 15, for 10c.
500 ounces Zephyr at 2c an ounce.
1,650 yards figured Batiste, worth 10c and 25c, for 4 7-8c, 10 yards to a customer.

This will be a grand sale. No one should miss it. Remember the place---the great cash house of

E. M. BASS & CO., THE LADIES' BAZAAR, 37 WHITEHALL

Linings and Findings.

Best skirt Cambrics, only 3 1-2c.
20c Gilbert's Silesias, only 10c.
20c Gilbert's Peralines, only 10c.
Best 4 yards Velveteen binding, 8c.
Good Hooks and Eyes, only 1c.
Best Patent Hooks and Eyes, 5c.
Best 10-inch Bunch bones, 5c.
25c best Linen canvas, only 15c.
Good dress Shields, only 4c.
Best all linen Grass Cloth, 9 1-2c.
Good Hair Cloth, only 8c.
Best plain or barred Crinolines 7c.
35c best linen Collar canvas, 15c.
75c genuine Hair Cloth, only 40c.
Every new idea in linings and findings to be had at our counters.

From 10 to 11 O'Clock

OUR SECRET BARGAIN.

From 11 to 12 o'clock, 1,000 yards Organdies, worth from 25 to 40c, for 10c.
2,500 yards all Linen Torchon Laces at 4c yard.

FROM 2 TO 4 P. M. MONDAY:

500 pairs Ladies' Fabric, Silk and Gauntlet Gloves, black and colors, worth 50c, for 10c.
850 Men's unlaundered Shirts, all sizes, at 25c.
2,200 pairs Men's fast black, full, regular made Socks, worth 25c, at 10c.

Wash Dress Goods

15c black and white Satteens, 5c.
50 pieces new Plisse only 7 1-2c.
15c Zephyr Gingham only 5c.
10c Lancaster Gingham only 5c.
12 1-2 short-length Percales, 7c.
20c new style Ducks, cheap, 10c.
25c Jaconets, beautiful designs, 10c.
20c Piques, stripes and checks, 10c.
15c Crepons, colors and black, 7 1-2c.
25c French Chambray Zephyrs, 10c.
20c French Imperial Ducks, 10c.
25c 40-inch Satsumas only 10c.
All the new colors in striped Percales for waists.

Table Linens.

50c Turkey Oil Red Damask, 25c.
50c bleached linen Damask, 25c.
75c German Satin Damask, 40c.
\$1.25 German Satin Damask, 75c.
75c all-linen Napkins only 40c.
\$1.25 all-linen Napkins only 75c.
50c all-linen Towels only 25c.
25c all-linen Towels only 15c.
50c all-linen Towels only 25c.
20c all-linen Crash only 10c.

Special.

1,000 Counterpanes, worth \$1.50, Monday only 75c.

SHOES SHOES SHOES

Our Stock is brimful of startling values.
\$1.00 Ladies' fine Oxfords only 40c.
\$1.50 Ladies' fine Oxfords only 92c.
\$1.75 Ladies' fine Oxfords only \$1.25.
\$2.25 Ladies' fine Oxfords only \$1.48.
\$1.50 Ladies' fine Dongola Button Boots, worth \$1.50, now 98c.
\$2.00 Ladies' fine Button Boots, \$1.30.
\$2.50 Ladies' Kid Button Boots, \$1.65.
\$3.00 Ladies' Kid Button Boots, \$1.98.
\$2.00 Men's fine Shoes for \$1.35.
\$2.25 Men's fine Shoes for \$1.50.
\$3.25 Men's Oxford Ties only \$1.98.
\$6.00 Men's hand-turned Shoes, \$4.25.
Grand values in Misses' and Children's Shoes from 25c to \$1.00 a pair. Don't fail to visit our Shoe Department.

Laces and Embroideries.

We guarantee to save you not less than half your money on Laces and Embroideries. Don't fail to see our Laces and Embroideries. Many new things added this week.

Mail orders filled on day received. Inclose money order, check on Atlanta or New York and include postage if you wish us to send by mail.

It is the interest of every dry goods buyer in the State to visit us this week and partake of this grand feast.

An extra force employed to serve the crowds this week. Our delivery service has been increased and we can now deliver your goods on good time.

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall St.

A TURN IN THE TIDE

Chattanooga Is Experiencing a Revival in General Business.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE IRON TRADE

Operations Are Being Resumed in Mines and Mills--New Enterprises Projected for the Year.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 11--(Special).--In the Associated Press dispatches a month or so ago there appeared a letter written by John H. Inman on the probable industrial conditions of the future, a portion of which read as follows:

"As an indication of renewed activity in the southern country, I may report that I have sold 45,000 acres of Sequachee valley coal lands to New York parties for \$250,000. I have no authority to make the names of the purchasers public. They have made a complete examination of the lands and tell me they intend to develop them by opening coal mines, but as I remain to interest with them, I am not fully acquainted with their plans. Cotton and some of the other staples will continue to advance, and land permanently on a higher level."

The news of this sale came to Chattanooga with a wave of hopefulness, and may be said to have been the harbinger of the many indications which have since become factors in the feeling of confidence, more widespread and firmly rooted than that existing at any time since the much lamented boom.

In short, it can now be stated with a positiveness born of facts that the conditions of trade, retail and wholesale, are better in Chattanooga and the surrounding country today than they have been for three years.

Not only are sales larger, but they are more satisfactory, because the great majority of purchases are for cash. The credit system is no longer permitted by merchants or desired by customers; that is, as a rule. Of course there are a few customers who ask for credit and a few merchants who will give it, but they are in the minority. The bulk of the trading is now for cash, and for cash on terms, a tendency among purchasers to pay for what they buy or not buy it is most marked. It is putting the people of this section right on their feet. Nor is this condition of things noticeable only in Chattanooga. A traveling agent said to the writer the other day he believed the credit system was done with forever in the south.

Commenting further on the industrial outlook, he said that during the last few years he had often expressed himself as believing in an immediate improvement, but as a matter of fact, he never at any time really had any faith in it until now. But having returned from a trip through Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, which began in January and ended the last of May, and having studied the condition at every point and in every state without a particle of optimism or prejudice, he could honestly and sincerely say that he believed the summer and fall would bring back a semblance of the good old times in the north, if not even a more satisfactory condition of things.

President S. M. Felton, of the Queen and

Crescent, accompanied by his brother, the general manager of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., was in Chattanooga recently. Mr. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, is one of the noted iron masters of this country. He said he was surprised to see so much activity among the iron manufacturers about Birmingham and Chattanooga and said the manufacturing interests in Pennsylvania gave a much more depressed appearance. He said that he was confident that it would only be a short time now until there was a marked improvement in all lines of trade throughout the country, and as soon as a marked revival of business set in that the central industrial south would enter an era of prosperity such as it never before enjoyed. He is of the opinion that all the low grade iron must come from the south, as such grades are and can be made cheaper here than anywhere else in the world. But Mr. Felton said the southern iron men must and soon will make steel. He knew of no good reason why steel could not be manufactured in the south from southern iron ore. In North Alabama a big industrial deal is on foot which will result in a number of idle mines, furnaces and coke ovens resuming work at an early date, and will cause quite a revival in those localities where the properties are situated. J. W. Adams and associates, of Allentown, Pa., have secured at \$350,000 an option on the two coal furnaces at Sheffield, 300 coke ovens at Jasper, the Gamble coal mines six miles from Jasper on the Birmingham Sheffield and Tennessee River and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroads in Franklin and Walker counties. The original cost of the coal furnaces alone was \$500,000, so that the option may be considered quite a bargain. The deal was arranged on November 1st last and expired February 10th, but was by agreement renewed and extended until some future time. It is understood that \$25,000 was put up as a guarantee that the property would be taken if the abstracts to it prove clear, and the representations made were satisfactory. Colonel W. H. Berlin, of Philadelphia, is engineering the deal, which, as soon as it goes through, means that the furnaces and coke ovens will resume work and the mines concerned will run on full time and new mines will be opened. It is rumored, in fact, that the deal has already been effected and will be publicly announced as soon as the papers are signed and final details arranged. It will be the most important industrial deal of the year for the state of Alabama.

The Hardwick Lead and Mining Company, of Cleveland, Tenn., will, about the 1st of the month, resume operations in their mines and start up a smelting furnace with a capacity of fifty tons of pig lead per day, which is now being completed near the mines, a short distance from the city of Cleveland, and adjoining the property of the Blue Ridge Mining Company, in which Sam W. Rime, of this city, is largely interested. This is one of the largest lead smelters in the south. The most sensational speculation in Tennessee in recent years is that now going on among the oil fields of Overton, Fentress, Clay and Pickett counties. Oil wells in these counties were discovered over fifty years ago. They were worked for a time, but the difficulties of transportation caused them to be abandoned. A railroad is now being surveyed for the extension of the Nashville and Knoxville railway from Rutherford, to Putnam county, through Fentress county to a point on the Queen and Crescent railway, which will tap these oil fields and make them very valuable. For that reason and on account of the recent advance in crude oil, speculation has been very active on them of late. Many improvements are contemplated on the properties and wells are being drilled. For all they are worth. A well was struck in Pickett county a week or so ago which proved to be a regular gusher with a flow of 500 barrels a day.

In Chattanooga proper several new industries are assured before the end of the

year. A boiler making establishment, a large flour mill and a woolen mill will be under way within a month or two. Among the possibilities is a cotton mill. The fruit crop in this vicinity is the finest for years. Truck growers assert that the strawberry crop alone will bring them \$200,000.

Other important factors in the improvement and enrichment of the city this year are the international conference of the Epworth League in June--which is expected to attract 10,000 visitors who will remain a week--and the dedication of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National park, under the auspices of the government, September 15th and 16th, where fully 50,000 survivors of both armies are expected to assemble and many thousands of visitors, who will leave in this city fully a half million of dollars.

G. E. HATCHER.

TRUNKS LEVIED ON.

The Process Naturally Makes Owner Feel in No Pleasant Humor.

A Mr. Owen T. Bugz and Mr. Roy G. West have been furnishing plots and counterplots in Justice Orr's court for the past week.

The amount involved is less than \$200, but the warrants and court proceedings woven about it are more interesting than if the sum had been several times as large.

Mr. Bugz, according to Mr. West, has been owing Mr. West the sum of \$178 for several years. Mr. West had waited on Mr. Bugz for some time and had failed to realize as to the sum owing him. It may have been that Mr. West, who has been in Atlanta several weeks, though this is not his residence, became apprehensive regarding the indebtedness and having discovered where Mr. Bugz's trunks were located decided to make a Napoleonic and strategic movement.

With all this in mind, Mr. West hid him to the justice court of Justice Orr. This was last Tuesday. To Justice Orr Mr. West told his story and asked for the proper legal procedure. Justice Orr suggested an attachment. The idea appealed to Mr. West as one worthy of adopting as his own and he forthwith swore out an attachment. In fact, he swore out two attachments. The first one was for \$100 and the other for \$78.

Into the hands of a faithful bailiff the attachments were placed and Mr. West, perhaps, chuckled sleepily as he observed from a distance the workings of the law. The bailiff performed his duties thoroughly and levied on Mr. Bugz's trunks. At this Mr. Bugz was by no means pleased. In fact, he regarded the matter as an outrage and made his way to Justice Orr's court and gave bond to relieve his property. He was very angry, indeed, and when he discovered that in making the affidavits to the attachments Mr. West had sworn that Mr. Bugz was a non-resident he smiled.

Now Mr. Owen T. Bugz claims the Gate City as his residence and therefore smiled at the opportunity offered him for an immediate countermove. He confided in Justice Orr and swore out a warrant charging Mr. West with perjury. On this warrant Mr. West was arrested and his bond, which he readily gave, was assessed at \$200. Mr. West did not like the idea of being arrested for perjury and investigated the field thereof. He came to the conclusion that Mr. Bugz was guilty of perjury.

Then followed another warrant. This time Mr. West swore that Mr. Bugz had permitted himself to commit perjury. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who sought out Mr. Bugz and showed him the warrant. The bond was assessed at \$200 and Mr. Bugz found no difficulty in giving it.

There had been no move made by either party up to a late hour last night and it is very likely that matters will rest in statu quo for some time. Both gentlemen are well known in the city and have many friends, so no regret the misunderstanding between them and the consequent complications which have been given an opportunity to arise.

SPELMAN STUDENTS

Annual Commencement of That Institution This Week.

DR. STRICKLER THIS AFTERNOON

A Full Programme Arranged for the Entire Week--Clark University Commencement Begins Friday.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Dr. G. B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, will preach the annual sermon to the various societies of Spelman seminary.

The commencement exercises at this school commenced a day or so ago and will continue during the mornings of next week with interesting ceremonies. The exercises today will be full of interest and will be largely attended.

Spelman seminary is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. Every year it is turning out graduates to enter upon lives of usefulness to the colored race, and every year the attendance grows larger.

The sermon of Dr. Strickler today will draw to the chapel one of the largest congregations that ever assembled. Seats will be reserved for students, and they will fill up a large part of the hall. Hundreds of others will be drawn out to hear the gifted speaker and the seating capacity of the chapel will be taxed. The various societies of the college will be present.

Every morning during the present week the session of the school will be taken up with written examinations of students. These exercises will be highly interesting to the spectators who will be admitted.

On next Friday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock there will be a public exhibition of school work. All of the pupils of the school will participate in this exhibition and the exhibition will give a fair indication of the methods and progress of the institution.

The commencement exercises will be of interest from beginning to end.

Clark University Friday.

Next Friday the commencement exercises will begin at Clark university. A programme covering several days has been prepared and every feature of the occasion will be of interest.

Clark university is perhaps the most flourishing of all the colored educational institutions. It has a large number of pupils, an able faculty and an excellent system of training. Every year a fine class of graduates is turned out.

The programme for the commencement is as follows:

Friday, May 11th, 7:30 p. m., exercises by grade pupils.

Sunday, May 12th, 11 a. m., baccalaureate address by Professor W. H. Croghan, A. H.

Sunday, May 12th, 7:30 p. m., commencement love feast.

Monday, May 13th, examinations.

Tuesday, May 14th, 7:30 p. m., musicale.

Tuesday, May 14th, 7:30 p. m., address before the literary societies by J. W. Hamilton, D. D.

Wednesday, May 15th, 9 a. m., meeting of the board of trustees.

Wednesday, May 15th, 7:30 p. m., class day exercises.

Thursday, May 16th, 2:30 p. m., commencement exercises.

May 16th, 2:30 p. m.--Music, "Nellie's Dream," Con. band.

Chorus, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," arr. from Dr. Madan.

Prayer.

Solo, "The Nightingale," Mrs. E. Nora Hubbard.

The programme of the Afro-American," Edward W. Lee.

"Relation of Thought to Civilization"

Bessie L. Martin.

"The Importance of Small Things"

Carrie F. King.

Chorus, "The Spring Song," Piusotti.

"The Influence of the Teacher"--Mittie J. Rozier.

"The Coral Polyp"--Ella N. Joseph.

"The Higher Education of Women"--Nelle Robinson.

Music, "Rural Serenade"--Conn band.

"Industrial Education"--Jackson S. Stripling.

"The Creative Period of English Literature"--Lydia P. Laws.

"Conflict Between Capital and Labor"--William C. Thompson.

Chorus, "Oh, Italia," Donizetti.

Address by J. C. Hartzell, D. D.

Conferring diplomas and certificates.

Benediction.

Music, "Now Then," overture--Conn band.

To Keep Your Promises

Clean and healthy use Deodorine. Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, agents.

Dixie Bread

contest closes Wednesday, May 15th, at 6 o'clock p. m., and not Tuesday, may 12-sun-tu

\$20 in Gold

for the best bread made of "Dixie" Baking Powder. Contest closes Wednesday, May 15th, may 12-sun-tu

may 12-sun-tu

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Great Special Sale For MONDAY Only.

Such reductions on everything that it is to your interest to buy now, while we are closing out these goods at such sacrificing prices.

CASH PRICES

Granite Iron Ware and Blue and White Enamelled Ware.

Drip Coffee Pots.

1 qt.....50c. 2 qt.....70c. 4 qt.....90c.

Dishpans.

8 qt.....60c. 14 qt.....75c. 17 qt.....\$1.00.

Teapots.

1 qt.....45c. 2 qt.....60c. 3 qt.....80c.

Milk Pans.

1 qt.....16c. 1 1/2 qt.....18c. 2 qt.....21c.

Preserving Kettles.

1 1/2 qt.....19c. 2 qt.....23c. 4 qt.....30c.

Sauce Pans.

1 qt.....14c. 1 qt.....18c. 2 qt.....24c.

Wash Basins.

9 1/2 in.....19c. 10 1/2 in.....23c. 13 in.....30c.

Pie Plates.

7 in.....10c. 8 in.....11c. 9 in.....12c.

Spoons.

10 in.....30c. 12 in.....30c.

Peerless Gas Stoves,

\$18.00.

With celebrated patented pyramidal burners, which burn seven parts air to one of gas.

"Reliable" Gasoline Stoves.

\$3.00 to \$22.00.

Zanesville Stone Filters.

The only genuine.....\$2.50

We are sole agents. Beware of imitations.

Jewett Refrigerators, . . \$6.50.

Blizzard Freezers.

1 qt.....\$0.50. 3 qt.....\$1.50.

2 qt.....\$1.00. 4 qt.....\$1.75.

100 Boxes.....\$3.50. 100 Shaves.....\$6.00.

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100 Boxes.....\$3.50. 100 Shaves.....\$

D. C. BACON, President.

M. F. AMOROUS, General Manager.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

With our retail yards in THIS CITY, and Operating Sawmills in DODGE COUNTY, we have superior facilities for supplying

ALL KINDS AND GRADES OF LUMBER AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

AMOSKEAG BRAND SHINGLES, "BONE DRY" FLOORING, Dressed in Atlanta, Perfect Matched and Smoothly Dressed.

PATENT SHEATHING LATH, BALED SHAVINGS, TWIST BALUSTERS and COLUMNS, AND GRILL WORK, YELLOW PINE AND HARDWOOD MANTELS.

Our Interior Finish Factory is Supplied with

Choicest Mahogany, Quartered Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Cherry, Cypress, Poplar, White Pine and Maple.

ONLY THE HIGHEST QUALITY!

.... WE ARE PREPARED TO FINISH RESIDENCE, STORES, BANKS and OFFICES.

TELEPHONES

752, Office, 17 South Forsyth Street.
897, Yards and Factory, Humphries and Glenn Streets.

ATLANTA, GA.

TOOK A HARD FIGHT.

But Atlanta Gets the Next Great Convention of the Doctors.

The capture of the next convention of the American Medical Association for Atlanta was a great stroke for this city and for the south.

The convention was not secured until after a rather strong fight had been made, and after the smoke and flame of the contest had cleared away the Atlanta delegates were happy that the battle had developed so many staunch friends for the south.

Georgia and Atlanta delegates in attendance upon the convention figured prominently in its proceedings. Several Atlanta physicians were elected to important places in the organization.

Dr. John C. LeGrand, of Alabama, who was elected vice president of the American Medical Association at the meeting in Baltimore, passed through the city yesterday. The doctor was one of the members of the association who did good work in bringing the next meeting to this city. He says that under the circumstances it was a cause for congratulation to the southern physicians that Atlanta was selected, as a number of other places were urged, Washington being the most prominent competitor.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Alabama, made a most eloquent speech before the association, in which he stated that Atlanta was the great city of the south and one of the most important cities of this country. At the conclusion of a number of short speeches were made by distinguished physicians from different sections of the country, and all places except Washington withdrew in favor of Atlanta. The vote in favor of Atlanta was about 10 to 1. A number of physicians from Georgia were in attendance, among them Drs. J. McF. Gaston, W. F. Westmoreland, Crawford, of Atlanta; Drs. Goss, Deady, and Quillin, of Atlanta. They are working for Atlanta with characteristic Georgia zeal.

Dr. W. F. Westmoreland was elected chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Dr. J. McF. Gaston, Jr., assistant secretary. The meeting next year will be one of unusual importance, and will be largely attended.

Dr. LeGrand was accompanied by Drs. Jerome Cochran, of Montgomery, and Dr. W. E. Davis, of Birmingham, Ala. He says the meeting in Baltimore was a great success, scientifically and socially. He heard a great many of the physicians speak of the Atlanta exposition to be held this fall, and many of them will come to see it.

MEETINGS.

An occasional communication of the most worshipful grand lodge, F. and A. M. of Georgia, will be held at Austin on Wednesday, May 15th, at 8 o'clock, at 11 a. m. for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Orphans' home of the Red Men. All Master Masons invited to attend the exercises. By order of JOHN P. SHANNON, Grand Secretary.

The members of the grand lodge and their escort, the commandery of Knights Templar, will be passed free on railroad and car, to attend the funeral of Brother East Grand W. G. Eaton. Members of sister lodges are invited. S. A. MORRIS, N. G. J. B. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Odd Fellows Notice.

To Officers and Members of Capitol Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F. You are requested to meet at Odd Fellows hall, 112 Whitehall street, Monday morning, May 13th, at 8:30 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother East Grand W. G. Eaton. Members of sister lodges are invited. S. A. MORRIS, N. G. J. B. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HARMSEN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Carl O. Harmsen and Mrs. C. M. Gallagher are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Harmsen, which occurs at 3:30 o'clock today, from the residence, 33 Mangum street.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Langston, Dr. W. E. Fouts, John B. Daniel, Oscar Chambers and E. D. Crane.

NOTES-WANTED-NOTES.

NOTES BOUGHT. J. R. Tolleson, Inman building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

\$5,000 FOR BEST DAIRY BUSINESS, consisting of 50 full-blooded and graded Jerseys and Holsteins, farm, 12 acres, dwelling, wagons, old established milk route, etc.; dairy sold separately if desired for \$2,500; fullest investigation invited. Address Huber & Nicholson, 204 West Forsyth street, Jacksonville, Fla.

THE BUILDINGS, machinery, tools, etc., of the planing mills at 115 West Mitchell street, for sale or rent. Inquire on premises. George S. May, may12-13t sun.

WANTED—Reliable representatives in every town and city to sell the great rheumatic cure. Clark's Red Cross Medical Water; nature's wonderful remedy; write for terms and territory. Fish & Vaughan, general contracting agents for U. S. A., 4150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St.

WOODSIDE—
7-r. h., 48 Brotherton, nice, \$25.00
12-r. h., 214 East Hunter, nice, \$30.00
7-r. h., 285 Courtland, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 125 Windsor, nice, \$20.00
12-r. h., 243 Courtland, furnished, \$30.00
7-r. h., 45 Highland, nice, \$20.00
10-r. h., 116 W. Harris, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 81 Courtland, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 42 Hood, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 227 Courtland, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 180 South Forsyth, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 284 Spring, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 28 Walker, nice, \$20.00
7-r. h., 285 General, nice, \$20.00

WE move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due notes.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments, Business strictly confidential. We have a large amount of unrecouped pledges in watches and diamonds for sale cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad. apr 12-13t sun

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Markets," mailed free. Constock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

TO INVEST, with services, from \$500 to \$2,500 in some established business in Atlanta. T. O. box 618. may 12-13t sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Planing mill in Austell, Ga. Address 521 S. Pryor St. may 12-13t sun

TO SELL OR LEASE—The Milledgeville Chronicle newspaper plant to reliable party on good terms. Address Ellen J. Dorch, State library, Atlanta, Ga.

\$1,000 BUYS INTEREST in high-class enterprise; profits will exceed double amount monthly; interview. Address "Enterprise," P. O. box 706, Atlanta.

\$10 MADE EVERY DAY by new plan of systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Valentine & Co., 74 Traders' building, Chicago. may 12-13t sun

FOR SALE OR RENT—A restaurant and lunch counter, with all modern improvements, seating capacity 75 people; also five furnished rooms; on one of the principal thoroughfares on Atlanta. Address Sulzacher Commission Company, Nashville, Tenn. may 12-13t sun

FOR SALE—Drug store, well located, doing good business; good location for doctor; ill-health reason for selling. Address "Mercury," Constitution. apr 12-13t sun

WE HAVE a fine enterprise to dispose of for cash, or good property. Address "Equity," Constitution.

WILL SELL entire established boarding house business or one-half interest in same to good party. Splendid opportunity. Business, care Carrier No. 9. apr 12-13t sun

WANTED—Partner, active or special—\$2,000 to \$3,000. Business highly respectable. All parties; best references. "Legitimate," this office.

WANTED—Small amount of capital to help me put a valuable invention on the market. 202 Equitable building, Chicago.

FOUR SOBER, energetic men with \$500 can get first interest in business; will yield them \$2,000 apiece yearly. Address Box 577, Augusta, Ga.

\$150 WILL buy a nice manufacturing business; will pay from \$100 to \$200 per month. George Ward, 2 South Broad street.

\$50 MADE every day by new plan of systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Valentine & Co., 74 Traders' building, Chicago. may 12-13t sun

TEN PER CENT WEEK GUARANTEE; dividends paid every Monday; business legitimate and enormously profitable; full information free. Cincinnati Investment Co., 170 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

BEST PAYING BUSINESS in city; one-half interest for \$500 cash; references exchanged. C. A. T., care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Small planing mill, well located in this city with good boiler and engine; will sell cheap on good time to new party, or for exchange for land or city real estate or lumber. Now is the time to buy, as there is plenty of work. Address "Maker," Constitution. may 12-13t sun

FOR SALE—County rights for a useful patent. Address "Buyer," Constitution. may 12-13t sun

\$100 AVERAGED each week last year by placing \$10; dividend paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of life time. C. E. Cooper, 123 West 5th Street, Cincinnati, O.

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully in Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets," mailed free. Constock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago. feb 10-13t sun

FOR SALE—A prosperous drug and seed business. Address E. M. Patterson & Co., Columbus, Ga. apr 14t wed-sun

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Markets," mailed free. Constock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. may 12-13t sun

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

"HAD I FOLLOWED" your advice given three years ago I would have been happy today.—S. E. Dobbs, Springfield, Tex. Thousands testify that I correctly read the past and forecast the future, send date of birth and 10c for a sketch of your life. L. Thomson, astrologer, Kansas City, Mo. may 12-13t sun

TELEPHONES—In buying telephones for exchanges, buildings, manufacturers or dwellings, get the latest invention; superior every way and cheapest. For particulars address Hogan National Telephone Company, Chicago.

SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

"WITHIN THE GOLDEN CIRCLE." Latest publication on Cripple Creek and its mines. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed free with maps. The Woods Investment Co., Colorado Springs, Col. may 12-13t sun

PLANT FOR SALE.

THE FACTORY formerly occupied by the Marland Company, with machinery, tools, buildings, etc., all in good order and ready to commence operations at once. For sale or rent. George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good residence property in Chicago, Ill., for Atlanta vacation home. Address E. Hicks, 708 Egleston avenue, Chicago, Ill. apr 12-13t sun

FOR EXCHANGE—Unimproved business property in good business location for a dwelling; in good neighborhood; also to exchange for valuable public school for a small farm. P. O. Box 302.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Four shares Delbridge Paper Co. stock; bargain. Apply Austin & Park, Augusta, Ga. may 12-13t sun

YOU CAN SELL good notes and borrow money on approved collateral at reasonable rates without delay. J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, Inman building, South Broad street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. THE WILLIAMS typewriter is the best. An examination and trial is all we ask. Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree. apr 12-13t sun

NEW TYPEWRITER for sale; price \$50; used only two months; perfect order. Box 604, Atlanta.

HAVE YOU SEEN the wonderful Williams typewriter, the machine that knocks out all others? Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

BROOK'S TYPEWRITERS excel in durability, manifold, speed, noiselessness. Mass in operation, visible writing. Agents wanted. Maxwell, 19 North Pryor.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE, headlight and illuminating oil in any quantity, delivered at your door. Send a postcard to No. 36 North Boulevard; orders promptly attended to. H. D. Hicks, 36 North Boulevard.

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$2,000 AND \$5,000 spot money at 7 per cent, and \$10,000 at 6 per cent for 3 years on improved Atlanta real estate. If the reader can use the above, call soon on D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 41 East Hunter street.

IF YOU DIDN'T own a dollar's worth of real estate and wanted to arrange with as little trouble as possible, to borrow money, call on the Atlanta Discount Company, Gate City Bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier.

7, 7 1/2 and 8 per cent loans promptly made on improved Atlanta real estate without commissions. The Scottish-American Mortgage Company, limited, office with W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. may 12-13t sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$10,000 IN SUMS to suit; 6 and 7 per cent; loans made promptly; purchase money notes bought. T. F. Scott, 821 Equitable building. may 12-13t sun

MONEY LOANED without real estate security. Small loans on pianos. Notes bought. Call or address 33 Inman building. may 12-13t sun

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-13t sun

\$5,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. Jan 22-23t sun

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schell, 26 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb 20-21t sun

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta City Bank immediately. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. feb 20-21t sun

LOANS made on good paper, one to two months' time; low rates; we buy good notes and loan money on real estate. Real estate bought, sold and exchanged by C. A. Cheatham. mar 23-24t sun

WE HAVE on hand \$50, \$100, \$200 and \$500 to lend immediately on Atlanta real estate, at 7 and 8 per cent. Call to see Weyman & Connors, 325 Equitable building. feb 20-21t sun

S. BARNETT, No. 627 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. apr 12-13t sun

6 PER CENT—I can make choice loans on business and good residence property at 6 per cent; other loans at 7 and 8 per cent. James T. White, with C. A. Cheatham, room 26 Northcross building. Real estate bought, sold and exchanged by C. A. Cheatham. apr 12-13t sun

MONEY TO LOAN—Six, seven and eight per cent money to loan on Atlanta real estate; \$10,000 to \$50,000; interest 6 per cent on business property. Francis Fontaine, 7 North Forsyth street. feb 20-21t sun

LOOK! 6 per cent money for residence loans; also 7 and 8 per cent 5 years straight, good notes and building and loan stock wanted. Monthly payment loans in any amount. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. may 12-13t sun

MONEY TO LOAN—\$10,000 on business property at 6 per cent. On residence property at 7 and 8 per cent interest. Loans promptly negotiated. Francis Fontaine, No. 7 North Forsyth street. apr 12-13t sun

LOANS MADE on any good security; notes discounted; purchase money notes and building and loan stock bought. 40 North Forsyth street. apr 12-13t sun

MONEY TO LOAN on easy payments at 6 per cent per annum. Loans effected on short notices. No commissions charged. Call on or address Room 9, Centennial building, 24 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. apr 12-13t sun

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Matthews, cashier, Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 1 and 2, Grant building. feb 20-21t sun

I HAVE a few thousand dollars to loan on approved Atlanta real estate at 7 and 8 per cent; no delay; no commission. Geo. S. May. apr 12-13t sun

WHO IS IT that is never short of money to lend, without real estate security? Atlanta Discount Company, Gate City Bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN, principal and interest to be repaid monthly. Apply to American Investment Company, No. 201 Kiser law building. S. May.

AN INVESTOR from Chicago will negotiate either large or small loans on long or short time if security is undoubted. Terms reasonable to suit the borrower. Will be confidential. Address Chicago, Constitution office.

WHERE CAN YOU get money without real estate security? Atlanta Discount Company, Gate City Bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier.

LOOK—We have \$1,000 to loan at 7 per cent on real estate; money here; come see us. Hampton & Herman, 8 South Broad street.

MATRIMONIAL.

WOULD YOU marry if you had a suitable opportunity? Increase your opportunities by selecting from our enormous list; many are wealthy and all are reliable. Write for information free. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A MILLIONAIRE, with title and good habits, would marry, worthy woman of good social standing under 40. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

PRETTY SOUTHERN widow 30, financially independent, kind husband, refined domestic happiness. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A WIDOW, 35, fortune \$75,000, refined in manners and dress, would wed gentleman of home. Wellman, 333-8th Ave., New York.

A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, beautiful home, refined surroundings, seeks happy wedded life. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A TRUE WOMAN 28, abundant means, attractive and pretty, will wed when she finds mutual love and respect. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A TALL, Georgian banker, 28, best references, worth \$15,000, seeks congenial wife. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A TALL, pretty lady 35, worth \$15,000, weighing 200 pounds, will marry gentleman of wealth. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

PROMINENT WEALTHY, Georgian gentleman, 40, tired of busy, loveless life, would marry. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

A REFINED, middle aged widow, worth \$10,000, would marry; good home and companionable husband appreciated more than money. Wellman, 333-8th Ave., New York.

SOUTHERN LADY, 22, some means, would change present life to become beloved wife. Wellman 333-8th Ave., New York.

LAUNDRY AND DYE WORKS. SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 667; work is perfect and will please you. dec 30-31t sun

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 667. feb 20-21t sun

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 667. feb 20-21t sun

WANTED—Real Estate. AUCTION SALE—Unredeemed pledges sent to us from our branch store, consisting of watches, diamonds and pistols, at auction every evening at 7 p. m. until all is sold. Capital City Loan Company, 24 Marietta street, Leo Fresh, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES—Numerous things at auction, in big or small lots Monday 10 a. m.; line of showcases, Phoenix Auction House, 47 Decatur street.

WANTED—Fifteen to fifty acres good land from five to eight miles from city. Address D. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—We have cash customers for good rent-paying property for white tenants; can sell \$1,000 to \$5,000 worth soon as they desire them. Only bargains will sell. No sale, no charge. Call Monday. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FOR SALE—Fine square piano in good condition; terms reasonable to suit the buyer. Address C., this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Wheelock square piano; good as new; office or easy monthly payments. Call at 22 Morrison avenue, city.

BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano; first-class make; warranted; owner leaving city this week; really exceptional bargain. Cash, care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

THREE LITTLE MISSES—Lula Cochran, Pearl Hutchins and Leila Wilburn were paid each \$1 last Monday; they being first to correctly answer our advertisement.

We are going to give the boys of eighteen years and under a chance. Suppose we had a tank in the form of a cubic mile filled with Shelby Limb and should take out one cubic yard every minute, how long would it take to empty it? The answer will be sent Monday at 6 o'clock p. m. State your age and residence, and that you solved the problem without assistance. Dunning & Son, Lime Dealers, No. 7 N. Forsyth street.

PERSONAL—Dear Mary.—If you and Frank ever intend to have a home now is the time to buy—if you desire a pretty home or a beautiful lot on any street in Atlanta, West End or Kirkwood, don't buy only from H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad. They certainly please all who buy from them and those who are obliged to sell bargains, go there to dispose of them. Come soon, with love. Hattie.

FILES AND PISTOLA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 15 North Broad street. may 12-13t sun

DO YOU WANT your wagon or buggy repaired or horses shod thoroughly? If so, send them to the Atlanta Carriage and Wagon Company, Hunter and Madison streets.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently, without the slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Company, 183 2nd street, Chicago.

GET YOUR WALLS and carpets cleaned by Atlanta Wall and Carpet Cleaner Company, 17 1/2 Peachtree street. may 12-13t sun

SOMETHING NEW—Good wages; ladies and gentlemen call at room 213 Northcross building. jan 20-21t sun

WE MAKE our own soda and sirups, and keep only the finest. O. G. Venable, 102 Whitehall street.

ALL KINDS newspaper clippings wanted; also lists of addresses for advertisers; cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, No. 100 W. 27th, New York city. nov 22-23t sun

ENGRAVING—Plate and 50 visiting cards (name); wedding invitations; send for sample of prices. Thomas E. Lyett & Co., 311 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall. may 12-13t sun

Notes Wanted. MRS. DR. E. W. SMITH, 73 Walker St., phone 428, diseases of women and children a specialty.

ROOMS-WANTED-ROOMS. FRONT ROOM, large, unfurnished, with rest, private home near Aragon. Address 19 North Pryor.

WANTED—To Let. WANTED—To let 2 beautiful front rooms, with or without board; connecting if desired; private home near Aragon. Address Home, care Constitution.

DRESSMAKING. THE CHEAPEST dressmaking and millinery establishment in the city is at 141 Spring street. Hats trimmed for 15c and up. Mme. Leon, of New York.

MUSICAL. PURCHASE MONEY notes wanted, or will build your house and you can pay for it monthly. Money ready. W. J. B. Box 606.

WANTED-Salesmen.

WANTED-Salesman to handle our line of stationery, fine stationery, good paper, address Zimmerman Liniment Co., Waco, Tex.

WANTED-Salesman well experienced in the stationery business, good judge of paper, with first-class house, address The Texas Business Bureau, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED-Salesmen to sell Arctic Ice machines, used in any business, or do away with ice; also ice boxes; \$200 a month to good salesman, exclusive control given, Arctic Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN WANTED-Ten first-class salesmen for sale of goods, apply to E. Z. Ziemke & Co., 215 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WANTED-Salesmen-Few active in every city of the United States to sell our popular brands of cigars; will pay salary or commission; samples free; send stamp, address Galt & Co., 211 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED-A first-class fancy grocery salesman for city trade, men with experience and bad habits need not apply. Applications strictly confidential. Address Wholesale Grocer, care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for Georgia to carry our jewelry sample line on commission, good salary, side line. S. M. Malt & Co., 301 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED SALESMEN everywhere for best door (name) plates ever made. Beveled glass, good backed, readable in the dark; big profit. Write to Dunstan Mfg. Co., 221 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WANTED-Experienced school and church furniture salesman; must be entirely conversant and successful experience in their state. V. E. Orr.

SALESMEN-To sell Arctic Ice Machine for refrigerators, guaranteed, everlasting; it's charged like a storage battery. Men of resources. Orr & Co., agent's discount, Arctic Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED SALESMEN-For a new advertising novelty, "The Great Seal," preferred; references required. Address Eureka Novelty Co., Little Rock, Ark.

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. Write our goods in glass bottles, six for \$60 and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 571 Jan 6-1st sun.

SALESMEN WANTED-\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Write to us, non-permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address with stamp King Manufacturing Company, 111 Chicago.

LOCAL SALESMEN wanted in every town; pay salary or commission; references required. Key-Stroke Typewriter, Box 54, Atlanta, Ga.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle" brand of Kentucky whisky, good and other brands of fine Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies on month-to-month basis. Address E. J. Murphy & Co., Distillers and Wholesaler Liquor Dealers, No. 10 Chicago, Lexington, Ky.

SALESMEN WANTED-\$5 a day; no deliveries; no canvassing; no outside; no side line; no exclusive; no "territories"; 241 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for standard maps, atlases, encyclopedias, books, art reproductions, 25c to \$10. Send \$5 for \$55 mail order; no canvassing; no side line; no exclusive; no "territories"; 241 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED-By an old-line life insurance company district manager, at Augusta, Rome, Macon, Savannah, Columbus, and Americus, Ga. Address A. J. men need apply. Address C. & S., Box 1, Atlanta, Ga.

WE PLACE TEACHERS without publicity. Give us a trial, we will place you. WANTED-Competent and experienced hotel man from September 1st to January 1st; state salary expected; give reference. C. B. Carr, Corcoran, Va.

WANTED-Clerks, carriers, etc., in all classified postoffices, and clerks, etc., for customs collection; examinations given in every state; valuable information; sample questions, etc., free to applicant. United States Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

I WANT 25 VETERAN soldiers to peddle. Call this week at 310 Marietta street. Dr. Hurd.

DON'T HESITATE to answer a cheap ad. If you want a live foreman on your work I can suit you. Beeman, care Constitution.

WANTED-Good man with some money to take state of Georgia and make a fortune selling land. Address V. E. Orr, \$250. Indorsed by governor and treasurer of the state and by the leading bookkeepers and business men of the state. Stewart how he likes it and then come and talk business with us, Atlanta Novelty Manufacturing Company, Room 301, Norcross building.

ON MAY 29, 1895, the board of education will elect teachers for the public schools of Covington, Ga., for the ensuing year, for all departments. Write to J. G. Lester, May 12-21-sun-wed-fri.

WANTED-20 young men who have graduated and just finished their education, who reside with their parents or guardians in this city, to learn the business of a large department store, good house on Whitehall street, Atlanta. All answers must be made in applicant's own handwriting, under ten years of age. Address Glad, P. O. Box 441.

WANTED-A glazier. Apply Atlanta Lumber Company, corner Humphries and Glen streets.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES needing reports or information confidentially about their work can have them free. V. E. Orr.

WANTED-Traveling representatives; \$5 weekly guaranteed. Shepp & Co., Box 75, Philadelphia.

TEACHERS NEEDING a better position can get help by writing to the teachers' agency. V. E. Orr, manager, Atlanta.

WANTED-A manager who can buy a half or full interest in a restaurant at Nashville, Tenn., doing a good business. For further particulars apply to Sulzbacher Commission Company, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED-Two or three canvassers for a first-class, old-time life insurance company; a good chance for an energetic, ambitious man; good salary and commission; small earnings to make a good income. The plans and explanations easily learned, and experienced men are needed. New beginners. Applications by letter only to 1266, Constitution.

\$5 PER 1000 cash paid for distributing circulars, enclose 4 cents. Address Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

CANVASSERS wanted in every county; first-class life; salary or commission; references required. B. T. Calvert, 236 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE-10,000 every month, \$5 per thousand, send five references and list. Department A, Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; \$200 to \$500 a month; hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Circular Fire Extinguisher Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED-A man who thoroughly understands the art of making water. Must be single, and capable of taking charge of the business. Address J. F. Cronch & Co., Room 12, Atlanta.

HELP WANTED-Male.

MEN AND WOMEN taught to make crayon portraits in spare hours at their homes. The method is simple, and the results are beautiful. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 3515 Avenue C, Chicago, for full particulars.

WANTED-A CATHOLIC MAN in his own diocese; references required; \$15 per week. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 3515 Avenue C, Chicago, for full particulars.

NEW PAPER-1000 for distributing circulars; enclose 4 cents. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

NEW PAPER-1000 for distributing circulars; enclose 4 cents. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED-A competent, experienced nurse; must come well recommended; good wages. 138 Peachtree street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once regarding my new method of teaching. I will send you a copy of my book, "The Art of Teaching," for \$1.00. Write to Mrs. S. L. St. Louis, Lawrence, Mich.

\$200 IN GOLD given to each agent who sells 100 copies of "The Art of Teaching." Children About Jesus. Great best-selling book published; only \$1.00; freight paid. Write to Mrs. S. L. St. Louis, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED-Educated young ladies and gentlemen to have permanent light work at home. Permanent; no canvassing; no fake. Enclose \$5 stamp for all necessary literature. Write to Mrs. S. L. St. Louis, Lawrence, Mich.

SALESMEN-To sell Arctic Ice Machine for refrigerators, guaranteed, everlasting; it's charged like a storage battery. Men of resources. Orr & Co., agent's discount, Arctic Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED SALESMEN-For a new advertising novelty, "The Great Seal," preferred; references required. Address Eureka Novelty Co., Little Rock, Ark.

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. Write our goods in glass bottles, six for \$60 and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 571 Jan 6-1st sun.

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HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED-By an old-line life insurance company district manager, at Augusta, Rome, Macon, Savannah, Columbus, and Americus, Ga. Address A. J. men need apply. Address C. & S., Box 1, Atlanta, Ga.

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ON MAY 29, 1895, the board of education will elect teachers for the public schools of Covington, Ga., for the ensuing year, for all departments. Write to J. G. Lester, May 12-21-sun-wed-fri.

WANTED-20 young men who have graduated and just finished their education, who reside with their parents or guardians in this city, to learn the business of a large department store, good house on Whitehall street, Atlanta. All answers must be made in applicant's own handwriting, under ten years of age. Address Glad, P. O. Box 441.

WANTED-A glazier. Apply Atlanta Lumber Company, corner Humphries and Glen streets.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES needing reports or information confidentially about their work can have them free. V. E. Orr.

WANTED-Traveling representatives; \$5 weekly guaranteed. Shepp & Co., Box 75, Philadelphia.

TEACHERS NEEDING a better position can get help by writing to the teachers' agency. V. E. Orr, manager, Atlanta.

WANTED-A manager who can buy a half or full interest in a restaurant at Nashville, Tenn., doing a good business. For further particulars apply to Sulzbacher Commission Company, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED-Two or three canvassers for a first-class, old-time life insurance company; a good chance for an energetic, ambitious man; good salary and commission; small earnings to make a good income. The plans and explanations easily learned, and experienced men are needed. New beginners. Applications by letter only to 1266, Constitution.

\$5 PER 1000 cash paid for distributing circulars, enclose 4 cents. Address Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

CANVASSERS wanted in every county; first-class life; salary or commission; references required. B. T. Calvert, 236 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE-10,000 every month, \$5 per thousand, send five references and list. Department A, Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; \$200 to \$500 a month; hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Circular Fire Extinguisher Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED-A man who thoroughly understands the art of making water. Must be single, and capable of taking charge of the business. Address J. F. Cronch & Co., Room 12, Atlanta.

WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS wanted for largest line aluminum novelties, bar goods, tableware in America, profits immense; steady work; one agent sent 47 illustrations; delivery free; sample 10c; illustrated catalogue free. Aluminum Novelty Co., 333 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS-Handle aluminum goods and make money; sales quick; profits large; send for sample in push box; illustrated catalogue; sample free. Introduction Co., 30 State street, Chicago.

WE WANT AN active agent in every large city, sell our goods; good salary; to the drug and grocery trade. Amer's Sterilized Food Co., 211 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AGENTS to sell cigars to dealers on time; send for sample; sample free. Leo Mfg. Co., 211 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED To sell cigars; \$15 per month salary and expenses paid; Address, with 2-cent stamp, Sterling Cigar Co., 211 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

I HAVE THE BEST agent's article on earth. Send postal for particulars. Nothing like it. Credit to all worthy. Theo. Noel, geologist, Chicago, Ill.

TO REPRESENT LIVE STOCK Insurance Company in Chicago, Ill. Write to Mrs. S. L. St. Louis, Lawrence, Mich.

VITAE OLD greatest cure on earth, best blood purifier, gives magnetized vitality; agents wanted. General Agent, 65 Springfield, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere; lightning sales; absolutely new; no talking; profits immense. Abbott Mfg. Co., Box M, Springfield, N. Y.

AGENTS AND INVESTORS can learn of a money-maker by addressing Pennock Electric Light, Carter Building, Boston.

WANTED-Experienced school and church furniture salesman; must be entirely conversant and successful experience in their state. V. E. Orr.

SALESMEN-To sell Arctic Ice Machine for refrigerators, guaranteed, everlasting; it's charged like a storage battery. Men of resources. Orr & Co., agent's discount, Arctic Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED SALESMEN-For a new advertising novelty, "The Great Seal," preferred; references required. Address Eureka Novelty Co., Little Rock, Ark.

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. Write our goods in glass bottles, six for \$60 and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 571 Jan 6-1st sun.

SALESMEN WANTED-\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Write to us, non-permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address with stamp King Manufacturing Company, 111 Chicago.

LOCAL SALESMEN wanted in every town; pay salary or commission; references required. Key-Stroke Typewriter, Box 54, Atlanta, Ga.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle" brand of Kentucky whisky, good and other brands of fine Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies on month-to-month basis. Address E. J. Murphy & Co., Distillers and Wholesaler Liquor Dealers, No. 10 Chicago, Lexington, Ky.

SALESMEN WANTED-\$5 a day; no deliveries; no canvassing; no outside; no side line; no exclusive; no "territories"; 241 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED for standard maps, atlases, encyclopedias, books, art reproductions, 25c to \$10. Send \$5 for \$55 mail order; no canvassing; no side line; no exclusive; no "territories"; 241 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED-By an old-line life insurance company district manager, at Augusta, Rome, Macon, Savannah, Columbus, and Americus, Ga. Address A. J. men need apply. Address C. & S., Box 1, Atlanta, Ga.

WE PLACE TEACHERS without publicity. Give us a trial, we will place you. WANTED-Competent and experienced hotel man from September 1st to January 1st; state salary expected; give reference. C. B. Carr, Corcoran, Va.

WANTED-Clerks, carriers, etc., in all classified postoffices, and clerks, etc., for customs collection; examinations given in every state; valuable information; sample questions, etc., free to applicant. United States Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

I WANT 25 VETERAN soldiers to peddle. Call this week at 310 Marietta street. Dr. Hurd.

DON'T HESITATE to answer a cheap ad. If you want a live foreman on your work I can suit you. Beeman, care Constitution.

WANTED-Good man with some money to take state of Georgia and make a fortune selling land. Address V. E. Orr, \$250. Indorsed by governor and treasurer of the state and by the leading bookkeepers and business men of the state. Stewart how he likes it and then come and talk business with us, Atlanta Novelty Manufacturing Company, Room 301, Norcross building.

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BOARDS WANTED.

A FEW ACCEPTABLE parties can get excellent board for summer in the most pleasant suburb near Atlanta. Terms reasonable. Address Northeast, care Constitution.

THE NEW AMERICAN HOTEL-One-half block from depot, at S. Pryor street, overlooking new electric bells and lights, rates \$1.50 per day; special rates by week.

ELIZABETH ROOMS, with board; hot and cold water, all conveniences; beautiful lawn. Call 96 E. Ellis or Box 30.

BOARDS WANTED-Large cool front room, newly furnished, centrally located, with first-class table fare, very reasonable. 60 W. Harris.

PLASANT ROOMS with board two blocks from Aragon hotel, all conveniences. Apply 138 Spring street, Lawhe Terrace.

EVERYBODY leaving home to find a pleasant place to spend the summer will find no better place than the "Truist" hotel at Norcross, Ga.; fine pavilion and shade; children. Apply to J. M. Holbrook.

WANTED BOARDS-Would like a couple for the summer months in large furnished room in choicest neighborhood at Edgewood, convenient to Inman Park. Postoffice in house; fresh vegetables from home garden; fresh milk and butter. Call on Mrs. J. M. McDonald, Edgewood, Ga.

WANTED-Nice couple to board in private family for the summer; near in; good home; board and room; \$1.00 per week. Address 100 Peachtree, Home, care Constitution.

NICE COUPLE and wife wanted to board in private family; good home; board and room; \$1.00 per week. Address 100 Peachtree, Home, care Constitution.

BOARDS WANTED-Nice rooms and board; good home; board and room; \$1.00 per week. Address 100 Peachtree, Home, care Constitution.

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FOR RENT-Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT-10 or 12-room house; near in; elegantly furnished throughout; all conveniences; stable and carriage house. J. J. Woods.

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FOR RENT-

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, six different patterns to select from, fast black and russet, made to sell for 50c a pair; our price 35c a pair.

3 Pairs for \$1.00

100 dozen Ladies' Lisle thread hot weather Hose, gauze, Lisle, plain and novelty rib, up to date designs, fast black and tan, 50c a Pair

200 dozen Ladies' and Gents' fast black Hose and Half Hose, with solid white feet,

25c, 33 1-3c and 50c

50 dozen Infants' Hose and Half Hose, all silk, fast black and opera shades, plain and lace effect,

50c a Pair

150 dozen Gents' fine gauze light weight Half Hose, tans and fast black, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe, 25c a pair,

6 Pairs for \$1.25

Handkerchiefs.

Our advice—Buy linen. We have the cotton ones if you prefer, as cheap as the world produces them; but if you want service, value, buy linen.

Men's pure linen, soft finish, full size Handkerchiefs, 3 width hems, Each 15c

Ladies unlaundried pure linen hand embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, value 25c each, Price 15c

Ladies' pure linen, soft bleach, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, inch, half inch and quarter inch hems, Each 10c

Ladies' and Children's hemstitched pure linen unlaundried Handkerchief, an honest, strong value, Per dozen 90c

A double quick sale of
WOOL DRESS PATTERNS

About 200 in the lot, every piece all wool, or silk and wool weaves, all new, colors and styles all perfectly desirable, 38 to 42 inch widths, and 7 yards in each piece, ample for a complete suit, a great many pieces in the lot worth up to \$5.00; your choice while they last At \$2.50

... MEN'S ...
Furnishing Goods.

Men's white unlaundried Shirts, reinforced front and back, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00

Men's colored bosom unlaundried Dress Shirts, link cuffs, detached cuffs to match, 1/2e rage, 50c Each

Men's colored percale Neglige Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, laundered and unlaundried, 39c and 50c Each

Men's better quality laundried Neglige Shirts, collars and cuffs attached and detached, plain and plaited bosom, \$1.00 Each

Men's brown halbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French collar band and pearl buttons, long and short sleeves, 25c Each

Men's better quality halbriggan Shirts and Drawers in blue, tan and ecru, 35c, 3 for \$1.00

Men's Jeans Drawers, bleached and brown tape and knit bottom, all sizes, 25c, 39c and 50c

Men's superior quality muslin Night Shirts, in white and colored trimmed, sizes 12 1-2 to 18, 50c Each

Men's Suspenders, elastic and non-elastic webs, metal, cloth and leather finishings, 25c, 35c, and 50c Pair

Boys' colored cheviot Shirt Waists, nice line patterns, all ages, 25c Each

Blouse Lawn Waists, 39c Each

Boys' and Children's crepe and China Silk Windsor Ties, 15c Each

Men's and Ladies Neck Wear in all the new styles, black silk and satin and all colors, 25c and 35c Each

Men's Collars and Cuffs, 4-ply, all linen, Collars 10c Cuffs 15c

Men's Monarch Shirts in white and colored laundried, \$1 Each

100 Piece Dinner Sets
the set, on sale in
Basement Crockery Store,
While They Last

DOUGLAS,
THOMAS &
DAVISON,

35 Stores in One, making the modern progressive Department Store of the New South. Basement now devoted entirely to Crockery and Housefurnishings. Special Bargain tables and low priced Wash Goods, etc., now located in annexed building, entrance at center of main floor.

Dressmaking.

Such work as we are doing is not surpassed this side of New York. You can leave us your order for any kind of Suit to be delivered within ten days, and rest perfectly satisfied that you will get the best satisfaction you have ever known. Workmanship, fit and style guaranteed. Suits to order completed, From \$20.00 up

Wash Dress Goods

Of the better sorts, for waists, for dresses, children's wear, etc. Imported Gingham—those fine dainty styles are very much in vogue for waists. We show the proper styles.

Best printed India DIMITIES, exclusive patterns, 23c

French Organdies, nothing more desirable, nothing more delightful to wear, Price 35c

Special lot of dotted Swiss, small dots, the kind you want, Lowest price yet, 15c

Cotton Ducks, light and dark colors, small figures, stripes, etc, 12 1-2c

Summer Silk
Fabrics.

out of the range of comparison.

2,000 yards of plaid and checked Taffetas, real Jap, Habituais, corded effects, etc., at the lowest limit not a piece in the line worth less than 50c.—They all go Monday, and as long as the lot lasts, at

Per yard 35c

50 pieces of high grade Novelty Silks for waists and costumes, Taffeta Plisse, Broche Satin, Traconne Taffetas, China Brocades, Persian Novelty, richest and hand-somest productions of the year, all the desirable shadings, worth up to \$2.00 yard. Monday, and as long as the lot lasts,

Per yard \$1.00

Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, fine smooth surface, 75c

Black Peau de Soie and Satin Duchesse, the best things for skirts, suits, etc., 20-inch Quality \$1.00

24-inch Quality \$1.50

Black Goods

To supply the demand has been the main question in the popular lines. Such universal popularity was never accorded any one idea before.

Figured Brillantine, a raging favorite, 38 inches wide, 35c Yard

55 inch fine twilled Serge, a use-to-be-85c value, to be had now At 50c

Silk finish, all wool, 45 inch Henrietta; we believe its equal is not to be had for 20 per cent. more; pr yd., 50c

50 inch Clay Worsted, soft finish, and the best all around cloth produced this season, Per yard 85c

Priestley's silk and wool mixed Grenadine, 42 inches wide, an entirely new fabric of a very desirable kind, \$1.25 Yard

Special 56 inch silk and mohair Crepon, very swell and very desirable, \$2.75 Yard

There never was a time when a little money would do as much in this line as now. The prices of a year ago are almost halved.

All wool mixed Suitings, 60 odd different styles to select from, 38 to 42 inch materials, 35c Yard

Raw silk and wool mixed stuffs, the best things of the season, 45 Yard

54 inch wool and mohair diagonal Serge, in navy, remarkable value, At 75c

60 inch Clay Worsted Diagonal, in navy and black, accepted as the best article in plain goods yet produced, \$1.50 Yard

Small and select lot of Pattern Suits; they are just the things most needed, most sought. Choice of all suits up to \$20.00, At \$9.50

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Our
Crockery Store

Is now a store in the fullest acceptance of the term—a store where every detail of the Crockery business has been looked after. That Big Basement salesroom is now devoted entirely to Crockery, Crockery and Housefurnishings. The most attractive spot in the house. Look it over.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, blue or brown decoration, 100 pieces the set complete, while this lot lasts, For \$7.50

10 dozen imported Vienna China Spittoons, handsomely decorated, worth 75c to \$1, 35c each

White Granite Cups and Saucers, China body, 35c set

White Granite Breakfast Plates, China body, 35c set

Heavy hotel Tumblers, plain glass, 24c dozen

Strawberry and fan, imitation cut glass Tumblers, this week, 5c each

Fine China and Bohemian Glass, Art pieces, Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Roger's Silver Plated Ware, Tin and Granite Ware. A great department full of popular priced furnishings.

Two big special counters—at 10c—at 25c—containing hundreds of useful articles worth and usually were at much higher prices. Near foot of central stairway.

Washable-Waists

The best-fitting, best made and most stylish line of Washable Waists to be seen anywhere. Big sleeves, full fronts, yoke back, long cuffs and high roll collar, excellent values, at \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c.

back, long cuffs and high roll collar, excellent values, at \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c.

Children's
Gingham Dresses

We have about 12 dozen Children's Gingham Dresses of a very superior kind, which we propose closing quick for about half what we paid for them.

Lot 1 includes styles made from fine Imported Gingham Dimities, Lawns, etc. Beautifully trimmed and made up in the nicest way—qualities priced heretofore at from \$2.50 to \$4.00, for ages 4 to 12 years.

Choice at \$1.50

Lot 2—all Gingham Dimities and Lawn Dresses—priced heretofore at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 in this lot. Made up better than you can make them at home—all perfect in styles and workmanship. Choice, 75c

Choice at \$1.50

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Choice at \$1.50

That Sale Of Silks
will be an event. Note
the particulars Oh This Page

Men's Shoes

On the Bargain Counter
At \$3.00 the Pair

About 60 pairs, worth up to \$5.00, consisting of Patent Leather Calf, Kangaroo, Tan, Russia Calf and Calfskin, 9 styles. These are real Bargains, every pair warranted.



\$1.50 Pair.

Boys' Tan Shoes

Like cut

At \$1.50

Ask to see them. They'll give the wear.

Women's
One-Strap
Sandals

Bow and buckle, Two grades, like cut, light and flexible,



\$1.00 and \$1.50.

OUR \$2.50 OXFORDS
On Bargain Counter

Were carried over from last season. The kid is very soft and fine. Of course we warrant every pair a bargain. 7 styles.



\$1.75 Pair.

Misses' Oxfords

Patent Leather tipped and Tan, sizes 12 to 2, heel or spring heel, like cut.



50c Pair.



Brussels Carpeting, hall and stair to match—those small neat effects so much sought for.

Special May price 60c

25c yard for extra super warp, Ingrain Carpeting. Think of it! The country has never known of such values.

Jap and China Matting, designs entirely new with the spring of '95—those much admired, small mixed effects, in old blue, reds, green, etc., real Japs, cotton warp, pretty enough and good enough for the best places.

Japanese Inlaid Matting, the right kinds and the right prices.

\$3.90 for a full roll of 40 yards China Matting. Last week's heavy sales left us with a limited quantity only to sell—about 100 rolls. While it lasts

The price will remain \$3.90

Smyrna Rugs, the heavy well made kind, that show what they are as soon as you see them; instead of \$3.50, size 30 by 60 inches, \$2.50

Lace Curtains

The most interesting part of the Carpet floor. This week we make it particularly interesting to the trade.

Royal Nottingham Lace Curtains, in ecru, 46 inches wide and 9 feet long, making a very full drapery. This week's special price, Per pair \$1.00

Irish Point and Tambour Lace Curtains, rich ecru shades, the kind most sought in fine curtains, 3 1/2 yards long and very wide, At \$3.90 the pair

Pure White Point d'Esprit Curtains, a dainty curtain, just now in high favor, size big enough for the largest windows, At \$3.90 the pair

Big polka dot white frilled Muslin Curtains, the coolest looking, cleanest looking curtains in existence, \$3.90 the pair

Bamboo Porch Awnings—We have a few only, will have a lot more Monday evening. They give more pleasure to the square foot than anything we know of. We put them in place or you can do it yourself.

The price is \$3.00

This Lovely, Well-made

Empire Gown



Trimmed with Embroidery and cut full length and very full, and 16 other styles, equally desirable and made up as no other ready-made Underwear is made up.

On sale in front of Underwear Department bargain table, at Each 98c

Ladies' Vests



Bleached Jersey ribbed Vests, silk crocheted and silk taped neck and arms—excellent quality, Each 19c

Balbriggan ribbed Vests, taped neck and arms—all sizes, Each 10c

Special lot of ribbed Vests—all sizes on sale on bargain counter At 4c

Ready Made Suits



Of Duck, of Serge, of all the desirable stuffs. Right styles and right prices. Duck Suits, new style Eton Jacket, belt effect, in brown and gray Cassimere effects, Each \$5.

All wool Serge Suits, cutaway, short coat effects, wide, full, new style skirt, in navy and black, Price 7.50

Roll collar, braided Serge Suit, fine material and a stylish suit, Each \$10.00

Eton Serge Suits, new belt effects, coat silk lined throughout, in navy and black, Each \$15.00

New arrival by Saturday's express, Duck Suits, latest styles, dark, medium and light shadings, \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$2

Each \$15.00

Each \$15.00

Each \$15.00

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Each \$15.00

Each \$15.00

KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY

Plain and
Fancy

WASH GOODS

Auction Bargains Without Riff-Raff



Cotton is Queen of Summer Textiles. Cotton is enthroned in shelves and on counters. Cotton is imperial and regnant here because the prices of rich and elegant weaves have dropped many points below the market. With great, honest manufacturers taxing the skill and economy of men and machinery producing Dress Stuffs that are fine, novel and beautiful, it is next to criminal for merchants to collect and offer masses of trash that are dear and undesirable at any price. The goods we quote today are from the Auction Sales of E. S. Jaffray & Co., and include Fabrics famed for character—the creations of master artists. Subject every yard to rigid examination, and bear in mind that our personal guarantee of "value as represented" is an element in each transaction.



Every Item Worth 40 per ct. More than Quoted

This will be a gala week in the White Goods section. Prices are all awry just in the very nick of time. Nothing could have been more opportune than the bargains in these snowy stuffs. Women are wanting them for many uses. We were never in better selling readiness. You'd better be among the first comers.

Checked Nainsook.....	5c, 7 1-2c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
Plain Nainsook.....	25c, 30c, 35c
Plain English Nainsook.....	20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
French Nainsook, 48 in.....	25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c
English Long Cloth.....	12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
India Linon, 32 to 40 in.....	9c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
Batiste Claire.....	20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c
Masalia, 40 in. wide.....	35c, 40c, 50c
Checked Egyptian Dimity.....	15c, 20c, 25c, 35c
Striped Egyptian Dimity.....	25c, 35c, 40c
Dotted White Swiss.....	5c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c
French Organdie, 68 in.....	39c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c
Revere Striped India Linen 12-1-2c	
Mull Checks.....	15c
Linen Lawn, 36 in.....	40c

Laces and Embroideries

Money saving at every point. Our offerings in Laces and Embroideries give a complete, unique and exceptional idea of what a store should be. The display is all of this season's importations, and the variety of patterns is thoroughly good. There is grace, there is worth and unparalleled cheapness in the collection. Every novelty that is in demand from heavy Net to delicate Chiffon and from thick Muslin to filmy Swiss is here for you to see and buy at the lowest price. All-Wool Printed Challies, worth 50c, at 35c

Very Special: Colored Wash Goods

2 cases Cotton Challies, worth 5c.	Our price3c
2 cases Cotton Crepon, worth 8c.	Our price5c
3 cases nice Percale, worth 12 1-2c.	Our price7 1/2c
1 case Swiss Batiste, worth 15c.	Our price7 1/2c
1 case Crinkled Plisse, worth 12 1-2c.	Our price7 1/2c

UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

Plain, Striped and Checked Black Lawns, worth up to 40c.	Our prices 10c, 15c, 20c.
White Corded and Figured Piques, worth up to 65c.	Our price from 12c to 40c.
Cotton Faille Francaise, pink, blue, navy, corn and red.	

4 cases Dress Gingham, worth 9c.	Our price5c
2 cases Jaconet Duchesse, worth 15c.	Our price10c
3 cases Printed Dimities, worth 18c.	Our price12 1/2c
1 case Colored Dotted Swiss, worth 25c.	Our price15c
2 cases 40-in. Fancy Batiste, worth 25c.	Our price19c

Grand Values in Black Dress Goods.

3,000 yards fine Black Dress Goods including: All-wool Plain and Figured Nun's Veiling, Seed Dotted and Diamond-figured Hard-finished Serges, Figured Mohair Brillantines and half a score of other popular weaves worth up to 85c the yard.

OUR PRICE.....49c

Closing-out Crepons!

way. There'll be liberal appreciation of the arbitrary reductions when the news gets 'round. Some are All Wool; others Silk and Wool.

We have put quick-selling prices on the following effects in Novelty Black Crepons: Barege, Chene, Damasse, Billow, Waffle, Coin, Gauze, Bourette and many others of fanciful names. They are in the height of fashion and right in every way.

Shirt Waists!

This is one of the most popular departments in the store. It is thronged thickly by shrewd buyers from early until late. There's a big call for Silk Shirt Waists; we have them in all the swell styles. There's a long and loud call for Washable Shirt Waists. We have the novelties in Madras, Percale, Lawns, Duck, Penang, Cheviot and the like. They come in stripes, dots and figures. Have laundered collars and cuffs, full fronts, plaited backs, fancy yokes and big sleeves. Don't buy before looking here.

Women's China Silk Shirt Waists, stripes and checks, full front, collar and belt finished with bows, large sleeves, tan, gray, pink, blue, regular \$5.50 value; our price3.50

Women's Silk Waists, satin figures and stripes, also changeable effects, fancy draped collar and belt, blouse front, large sleeves, all colors, regular \$5 value; our price only5.98

Women's Silk Waists, satin figures and stripes, also changeable effects, fancy draped collar and belt, blouse front, large sleeves, all colors, regular \$5 value; our price only5.98

Silks!

Thousands of yards of the best Dress Silks go on sale Monday morning at prices that command your interest. Nearly all of them are new weaves, colors and designs. There is no spot in the store so continuously crowded with customers. We want May to break every previous record, and here's how we add zest to the impetus: Swiss Checks and Plaids in Rustle Taffeta, Striped Satins, Ratchet Silks, Novelty Pompadour, Cameo Faconne Silks, Black Armures, Satin Duchesse, Rhadimirs, Gros Grains and Self-figured Peau d' Soies, worth up to \$1.50. Our price only73c

Table Linens and Towels!

are spread out before you. This week we have a conquering host of Linens. Marvelous specials in Damasks. Beautifully bleached, flawlessly finished, finest flax, daintiest designs. Towels, Fringed Lunch Sets and Napkins are marching out to the same low price music.

Bleached Table Linen, extra heavy, made for hard, long wear, equal to the best Barnsley Damask, regular 75c, value; our price49c

Huckaback Towels, heavy, all pure flax, bleached, with hemmed ends and fringed, size 36x24 inches, regular 25c, value; our price15c

THIS WILL TICKLE YOU.

Special prices this week only, on staple goods. The times may be dull, but never too dull to buy such bargains as I am now offering. Goods to suit any pocket-book.



Solid Gold Watch, Elgin or Waltham movement.....\$15.00



As per cut, Elgin or Waltham movement, case guaranteed 20 years, \$15.00; case guaranteed 15 years, \$12.50; case guaranteed 10 years, \$10.00. Sterling silver teaspoons, each 40c; Rogers' triple plated knives and forks, set, \$1.00; Rogers' teaspoons, set, 85c; silver platter butter, pickle or cake stand, \$1.85; silver plated tablespoons, set, 85c; silver plated teaspoons, set, 40c; silver plated knives and forks, set, 85c; plated table-spoons, set, 40c; plated teaspoons, set, 25c. Spectacles that others sell for 50c, my price 35c; others' price \$1, my price 50c; others' price \$2.50, my price \$1.75. Gold spectacles, \$3; gold filled spectacles, \$1.75. I am having a special sale of pebble spectacles. Gold rings with sets, \$1; gold rings, child's, 50c; gold-plated rings or ladies' watch chains, guaranteed 5 years, \$1.50.



As per cut, Elgin or Waltham movement, case guaranteed 20 years, \$11; case guaranteed 15 years, \$8.25; case guaranteed 10 years, \$6.50; case guaranteed 5 years, open face, \$4.25; case guaranteed 5 years, \$3.



As per cut, nickel case, American movement, good time keeper,\$1.00

If you want your watch, clock or jewelry repaired and get first-class work at low prices, this is the place to have it done. Main springs or cleaning, \$1; crystals fitted, 15c. If it is not convenient for you to send your clock, mail postal card; I will send for it and make repairs. On all work out of the city, charges will be paid one way. If your watch or clock does not keep accurate time, have it regulated without charge. I have refitted the jewelry department, and have a complete stock. If you wish anything in this line, it would be well for you to make your purchase here, as you can save about half others' charge.

LEONARD SNIDER,
82-84 Whitehall Street.

A VAST DIFFERENCE

In Former Prices and

The Prices of Today

M. Rich & Bros

THOSE who have HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES and PRIVATE RESIDENCES, will find in the next week the most wonderful price cutting in the history of the FURNITURE and CARPET trade. We are commencing the prices that will tell in the furnishing of Atlanta's new buildings.

THE LARGEST OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT SOUTH

Can and will give you the

—LOWEST PRICES—

Ever had in the City of Atlanta.

Our \$15.00 Solid Oak.....	3 pieces.....	Bedroom Suit, Only \$10.00
Our \$16.50 Solid Oak.....	3 pieces.....	Bedroom Suit, Only \$11.25
Our \$18.00 Solid Oak.....	3 pieces.....	Bedroom Suit, Only \$12.50
Our \$20.00 Solid Oak.....	3 pieces.....	Bedroom Suit, Only \$13.50

And so on down the line of prices.

Our 5-piece Oak Upholstered Parlor Suit, Only.....	\$10.00
Our 5-piece Oak Parlor Suits, Overstuffed.....	\$20.00

Cut prices all through the stock. Dining Room, Library, Hall and Office Furniture, all cut down from 30 to 50 per cent. We are sending the city trade a long list of prices that no other house south can touch.

FLOOR COVERINGS.

Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, only.....	30c Yard
Best Super Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, only.....	40c Yard
Best Super all Wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, only.....	50c Yard
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, made and laid, only.....	50c Yard
50 Patterns Best Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, only.....	62 1-2c Yard
Best Moquettes and Axminsters, made and laid, at.....	\$1.00 Yard
China and Japan Straw Matting, 10c, 12 1-2c and.....	15c Yard
Hearth Rugs, only.....	75c Each
36x72 Fur Rugs, worth \$2.50, now.....	\$1.50

All kinds of woven Rugs, only half price.

HASSOCKS—Our \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Hassocks, will sell this week, choice, for.....50c

LOOK OUT FOR A MORE EXTENSIVE LIST OF

CUT PRICES

During the week. This space does not permit it here. The prices are out all through the Department.

DRY GOODS Bargain Counter

Of fine Dress Goods at 27 1-2c a yard. All kinds of Silk and Wool Suitings, Cheviots, etc., that formerly sold at 50c, will be sold this week at 27 1-2c a yard.

46-in. two-toned Covert that was 75c a yard, is marked down to 50c a yard.

All French Suitings, all wool, that were 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, now marked down to 50c a yard.

All Dress Goods marked \$1 and \$1.25 will be sold at 75c a yard.

All Wool Challies marked down from 60c to 35c a yard.

SILKS! SILKS!

2,500 yards Wash Silks at 35c a yard, sold all over at 45c. 100 pieces new 27-inch China Silks, worth 75c, this week at 50c a yard. 113 pieces new bright striped Taffeta Silks, worth 90c; this week at 75c a yard.

183 pieces striped, figured and Dresden patterns marked down from \$1.75; now \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

93 pieces printed Chinas, 28-inch, beautiful designs, worth \$1; go this week at 75c.

THE GREAT FAD--80 pieces new Paris Novel-ties, large plaid effects, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard.

WASH FABRICS.

"Perfectly lovely!" "No such line of pretty Wash Fabrics in town!" is heard every hour in the day at our Cotton Goods Department, and it's the truth. Come and see the line.

We Want A Ghost

of a show to prove to Shoe buyers that they get value in our Shoes.

of a snow to prove to shoe buyers that they get value in our shoes.

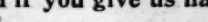

**You
Will Do**

well to try a pair of those celebrated Tan Shoes made by JOHNSTON & MURPHY. We only ask \$5.00 for them, the same as you pay for inferior make, and they are beauties. Every pair guaranteed. They fit better than custom work—any shade or shape—slim or stout feet fitted just the same.

Our celebrated \$3.50 Tan or Calf Shoe, worth \$5.00, has had a wonderful sale. We haven't been saying much about this Shoe lately, be-

cause we were sold out. We will receive another shipment Monday the 13th inst. of 400 pairs. Come in and see them.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW and we can easily demonstrate this to you if you give us half a chance.

  Foot

27 WHITEHALL STREET.

modest enough to de that which I am not (a statesman). I do not think it would be wise to have a man in a position of power who is not a statesman. I do not do this myself, but quote the Constitution. I am a member of the Young Men's Business League, of Memphis. I gave it its name. I was a member of the Georgia Business League was so successful as to cause the business men of that State to have one of these in Bristol, England, another in London, and many others in which the Constitution ought to know. While I have not the clipping with me (as I have not the time to do so), I think the Constitution would look over his files, and to be so reported.

Of course I recognize the right of every man to be heard, and I am not

"In order that those who were not present at the meeting of the 17th inst. may be made acquainted with the result, I deem it not deemed as to my observations and remarks. I write this to you and through you to the members of the Georgia Public Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL COMBERS."

UNHAPPY ACTORS.
Members of the Stranded Company:
May Give a Benefit.

The stranded actors of the broken Baldi & Rose company are passing some very unhappy hours.

May Give a Benefit. The stranded actors of the broken *Blackboard Jungle* win Rogers company are passing some very unhappy hours.

Nearly all of them said that they are about meeting in New York city and are in arrears for expenses incurred since they have been in the city. They were talking yesterday of getting up a benefit performance to raise the money they may need for their transportation to New York.

ated all the people and spoke for the people. I had no advantage or special pleasure. But as I have never been in Atlanta and as I have the greatest admiration for the people of that city, I thought I might as well go. I am on record, my remarks are on record, and I have been called attention, determines me to stop and meet here in Memphis are the two greatest and most promising cities of the south. I am glad to see you here. I do not stand up for Memphis as Atlantians do. I am glad to see you here often point to this commendable practice.

"I too, am going to do my duty by the people and the people of the south about \$300. I lost about the same amount in Birmingham. I couldn't pay salaries during the strike. I felt sure we would do good business here. I liked the good houses and the engagement went to pieces. I have lost all my money in the company. I would like to pay the actors the back salary if I could do it."

There was a great deal of laughing and very good humor and there were many angry mutterings among them yesterday. The crowd then dispersed.

Miss Lottia Rogers, who eloped with Len

temphus has thoroughness that she wants to make everything she attempts a success. "I don't like to be disappointed," she was for this reason I am going to be drumming up delegates, as you know," she said.

"We want all the Atlanta people we can get," she said. "We want all the financial ideas. We want them to see a liberal-friendly dividend here, and a liberal-friendly dividend in equal citizenship."

THOMAS G. BOGGS.

MR. CONPERS GOES TODAY.

MR. GOMPERS GOES TODAY.
He Was Given a Ride Over the City Yesterday—In Alabama Today.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, who is on his way to East Alabama, where he was entertained by members of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, arrived in the city last night, and will remain here all night, still in the city, by money due them by the Artillery. The contract between the two companies and the Artillery was that the Artillery should furnish the house and pay the cost of the gross receipts in consideration of the gross receipts in consideration of the actors, paying their board and salaries. Baldwin received an order from Mr. Baldwin-Rogers company more upon their part. I refused to pay the order had been given. O'Connor that the edge or content and that I did not owe the

Atlanta, Friday, and after a trip to East Lake, where he was met by the members of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, addressed a large throng at the Turner "wherein hall last night." He was to leave this afternoon for Birmingham.

Mr. Gompers was entertained and cared for by the members of Atlanta during the morning he conferred with the leaders of the movement and with the members of the Federation of Trades. His wife was about the hotel and was the center of a group all the time and nearly every one of the friends of the movement.

After the per cent of the receipts agreed upon by the order, Mr. O'Connor, the order, stating to Mr. O'Connor that the order had been given without my knowledge, and that I had not given the company any money, but that if he would give me the money, I would be satisfied, that I would pay it, and furthermore, that I would guarantee his salary, his wife's and Mrs. O'Connor's for the next week's engagement, as I had been instructed by the Federation of Trades, and the order and the ladies and pay the board bill for the next week's engagement. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, stating Mr. O'Connor stated that he had not allowed the people to pay out

Although he was presented to some one seeking an introduction to him.

Mr. Gompers was given a car to drive over the city, accompanied by Mr. C. Moore, Mr. George Evans and others. He was taken to the city hall, the city recreation grounds and back through the city to the Washington, Capitol avenue and Pryor street station.

Mr. Gompers said he was not so much pleased with what he saw and declared that Atlanta was a most backward city and that it was not so far from the truth.

It seems that in the talk had with Mr. Gompers claims he was

that they were not given their money for admission, then struck in the face and were taken through the second act, when I suppose they were taken to the back and kept a few more minutes to dance to a good humor. The point I want to emphasize is that the strike, did not owe one cent to nor any member of the company. Mr. O'Connor stated in the article it is evident that the strike was not a success in sight nor hearing of DeGives's Marietta and the business of the city was not in any idea of a riot in the minds of any of the people. I am in contact with, either in the house or on the street.

...any idea of a riot in the minds of any of the people I came in contact with, either in the house or on the street, they certainly did not intimate it to me, and if a riot had materialized I would certainly have

secured from him the following letter, which they ask to be printed. The letter reads:

Wm. P. Blount, Secretary, Atlanta Federation of Trades, Dear Sir:—and so forth, am quoted as saying many things which never uttered—while I do not believe to have said anything which would justify me in doing so. I did not say that the laboring man is the worst sort of man, nor more sincerely respected than the other. I only said that he is not a small profit and with every obli-

form than he has yet presented, other members of the team went into the game with a dash, nerve and boldness that made the spectators realize the certainty in the game and hopeful of ability to win out.

When the Nashville team the spectators saw, they were disappointed. They seemed to want to fathom the strength of the members of the team, if that could be done before the game began. There are many who are of the opinion that a great crowd of spectators more thoroughly versed in who goes than Atlanta.

Every Atlantan who goes the ball game, is a devotee of the game, and who has given the game a study, and in Atlanta's grand stand every afternoon there are many persons, as well as the up and down of the game, as the members of some of the

two, three it was for Atlanta in the fourth, and history repeated itself in that direction when the fifth inning it was warm work honors pretty evenly matched, except that Atlanta added a hit and Nashville led on errors. Then a man across the plate, and it was done after one man was out. McPade added by going out from Ritz to the right field, a beautiful single. It was a daisy cutter, went sizing right along by Ritz at the plate, but Ritz could not handle it, and the pitcher went to the plate. Sweeney. Then on Dele's fly-out he got to second after But. And declined the ball—and a pretty race as between the hall and Wood as the went towards second. Knowles got s.

the National League Rice is One of the Finest Yet.

18th and on the Monday following
two teams will play in Athens. These
two teams will be the "Varsity" boys
of the season. The "Varsity" boys
play Emory college some time in June,
and will arrange a game with Wofford at
the same time.
The team is made up of exceptionally
fine players, who play a quick, concert-
snappy game. They are sure fielders
and heavy batters and the battery work is
first class.

W. L. Kemp hails from Albany.
He is a veteran college ball player and
his position on the team is in left field.
He is a brilliant fielder and a safe hitter.
B. Nally, the catcher, can't be im-
agined on. He comes from Villa Rica,
Ga. He has been playing ball here in college for

[illegible]

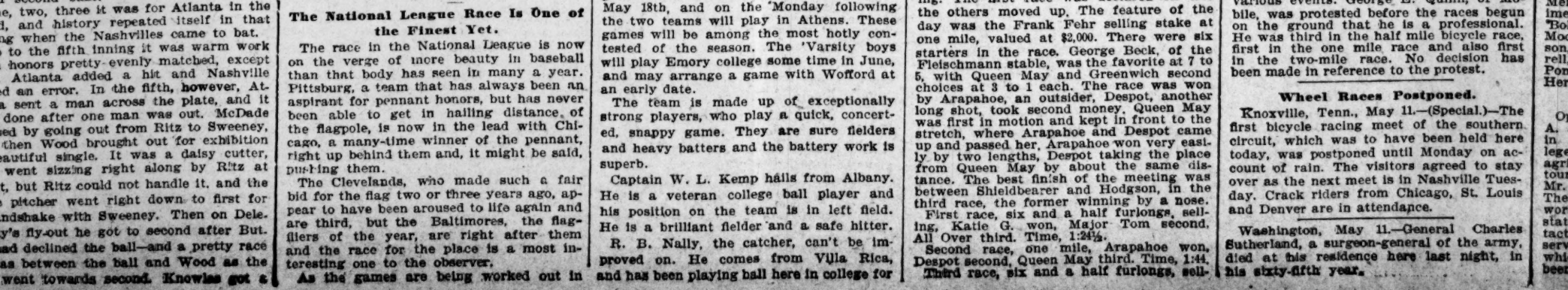
was protested before the races begun he ground that he is a professional. There was third time the wheel race was held in the mile race and also first time the two-mile race. No decision has been made in reference to the protest.

Wheel Races Postponed.

Memphis, Tenn., May 11.—(Special).—The big wheel races at the Southern Motor track, it, which was to have been held here today, was postponed until Monday on account of rain. The visitors agreed to stay in Memphis and meet in Nashville Tuesday. Crack riders from Chicago, St. Louis and Denver are in attendance.

Washington, May 11.—General Charles G. Smith, a surgeon-general of the army, died at his residence here last night, in his fifty-fifth year.

to elucidate the theories of farming
their accomplished professor has
drilling into them.



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.
 SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.
 PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, corner Lancaster Ave. and Baring St.
 SEATTLE, WASH.—Puget Sound News Co.

12 CENTS PER WEEK
 For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once. Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

30 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1895.

Carlisle Versus Carlisle.

There is nothing more pitiable in our political history than the decline and fall of John G. Carlisle, formerly speaker of the house of representatives and senator from Kentucky, and now a member of the Cleveland cabinet. Mr. Carlisle began his career as a democrat. He represented the stout-hearted and true-hearted democrats of Kentucky, and he did it with a courage and an ability that attracted the attention of democrats in all parts of the country. He achieved a national reputation, and, for a time, he was the most prominent of southern democrats.

At that time, Mr. Carlisle represented the party and the people. He stood for democratic principles. When the people, through their representatives, were making a strong but unsuccessful effort to repeal the demoralization act of 1873, which became a law by means of fraud and corruption, Mr. Carlisle was foremost among those who stood for the cause of the people.

He voted for the free coinage bill that passed the house in 1877, and when the compromise measure, known as the Bland-Allison act, was sent to the house, Mr. Carlisle made it the occasion of a memorable speech which established him at once as the leading democrat of that congress.

The main portions of this speech we print today, so that the people of the south may have an opportunity of comparing the utterances of John G. Carlisle, the democrat and friend of the people, with the attitude of John G. Carlisle, the promoter of Clevelandism and advocate of Shylock's policy of gold monometallism.

The most pitiable feature of Mr. Carlisle's case lies in the fact that whenever this speech is referred to by any of his former friends and admirers, he refuses to come out in a manly way and say that while it represented his views at that time, his mind has undergone a total change on the subject. On the contrary, he resorts to subterfuge and quibbling. In response to at least two correspondents recently he disposes of the whole speech by declaring that he "never made a speech nor wrote a line in favor of the free coinage of silver."

A more miserable quibble than this could not be imagined. Mr. Carlisle had declared in his speech that he was opposed to the "free" coinage of both gold and silver—his idea being that holders of both gold and silver bullion should pay the mint charges. It was a narrow and silly suggestion to inject into a great speech, but it is there. But Mr. Carlisle knew then, and he knows now, that the term "free coinage," as used in ordinary discussion, bears no relation to mint charges, or any technical details, but means "unlimited."

In his speech Mr. Carlisle said he was "opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality." In the same speech he said: "I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so." This declaration he followed by an eloquent and patriotic denunciation of the conspiracy here and in Europe to destroy one-half of the metallic money of the world as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age."

All this, as well as the prophecy he made, is set down in full in the speech which we print elsewhere. To that speech we invite the attention of the thoughtful reader, reminding him that the man who gave utterance to the sentiments therein set forth is at this moment making arrangements to go on the stump for the sole purpose of promoting the very policy which he denounced as the most gigantic crime of the age. He is to make speeches in Kentucky and deliver an address before the Memphis goldbug convention in behalf of the very scheme which he declared would "entail more misery and suffering on the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

Surely Mr. Carlisle must have a very low opinion of the people who once honored and trusted him to believe that

the voice of the man who has deserted their cause for the sake of official position could have any influence. The southern people are poor, but at least they are honest. They have never yet been caught in the act of honoring men who have betrayed them, and Mr. Carlisle's present attitude can only excite feelings of pity, mingled with disgust, that a man strong in the affections of the people and with a great future before him as a leader of his party should throw it all away for a miserable mess of official postage.

Great Enterprises and Their Foes.

On another page will be found our Macon correspondent's story of the rise and fall of the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Macon Construction Company and the Macon and Savannah Construction Company.

Many of the facts and incidents in this narrative have never appeared in print before, and the whole story is one of absorbing interest. Without going into the details of our correspondent's able article, we desire to emphasize one or two important points in it. The lines built by the three corporations referred to seem to have suffered more from railway wreckers than from natural causes and ordinary business misfortunes. The Georgia Southern and Florida, the Macon and Birmingham and the Macon and Atlantic, when completed, will be very important transportation lines. They run through productive agricultural regions, tap the great iron and coal fields and traverse the pine and orange belts. We feel confident that they have a great future before them and that they will become valuable links in one or more prosperous systems.

Unfortunately, these enterprises at an early period in their history attracted the attention of certain litigious persons, most of them members of the legal profession, and from that time until now the roads have been involved in a succession of suits, charter fights, injunctions and receiverships. Lawyers' fees and court costs have been piled up mountain high, and the original stockholders and their widows and orphans have been compelled to stand aside and see their investments swallowed up by an expensive and unnecessary litigation. Only the other day, at Macon, when an installment on the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida was paid in, \$117,000 of the amount went to the lawyers and court officials, and it is safe to say that the sum total of the fees and costs growing out of the litigation over the Macon and Atlantic and the Macon and Birmingham will run up to a very large sum.

The parties bringing these suits had a legal right to bring them; the lawyers and officials had a right to their remuneration and the judges and receivers acted within the limits of the law. All this is admitted, but it is beginning to be very evident that there is something defective in a system of laws which makes it possible for our great transportation and industrial enterprises to be literally eaten up by lawyers and court officials. It is against the best interests of the public to have so much litigation, and the belief is growing that damage suits, injunctions and receiverships are altogether too numerous; that they are many times instigated by irresponsible parties, and that they unnecessarily wreck useful enterprises to the injury and ruin of their builders and stockholders.

We do not know just how this evil can be reformed, but it is to be hoped that our legislators will be wise enough in the near future to discover and apply the proper remedy. Certainly, there must be some way of checking by law the unnecessary and oppressive damage suits, injunctions and receiverships which so constantly annoy our industrial and railway corporations and waste their earnings and their capital. Unless we have a reform on this line, men of capital and enterprise will go slow in the matter of investing their money in manufacturing plants and railways in Georgia. The fact is, our people are now brought face to face with two questions: Which will profit more, litigation or business, and which class does more to build up and develop the state, the lawyers or the promoters of factories and railways?

We must have a change for the better or the interests of the commonwealth will suffer.

The Proposed City Bond Issue.

The books for the special registration for the city bond election are now open and it is to be hoped that those who favor the improvements which can be only obtained through the proposed issue of bonds, will qualify themselves to vote by registering.

The registration books are in the office of the county tax collector, who is ex officio the registrar for both the city and county.

It is proposed to issue bonds to the extent of \$150,000, which will be devoted to the extension of water mains, the building of a new Boys' High school and of additional crematories for the consumption of the garbage of the city. The cost for the extension of the water mains will more than pay for itself in the revenue that this improvement will yield the city; the Boys' High school building has already been begun, and what has been expended upon it will be lost if the board of education is not given the money to complete this much needed improvement; additional crematories are urgently recommended by the board of health; the success of the one already established commits the city to the adoption of this system, and the sooner it provides a complete equipment the better it will be for the city.

The mayor and the council heartily

recommend the bond issue and at a recent meeting of many of our most prominent and conservative business men the action of the council was approved.

The council extends the assurance that if the bonds are issued the rate of taxation for next year will be reduced. It is to be hoped that the special election will result in the authorization of the bond issue, for the city is in need of all the public improvements contemplated.

Chairman Clay's Interview.

The Constitution presents today an authorized interview from Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, in which he deals specifically with the currency question.

Mr. Clay is one of the most conspicuous democrats in Georgia—a man whose indomitable energy, whose loyal service to the party, whose unswerving integrity, and whose devotion to democracy have put him in a position of such prominence in party councils that no man can question the significance of his utterances or the importance of his advice as affecting the future of the democratic party in Georgia.

Mr. Clay assumed the lead of the democratic party in Georgia when it found itself confronted with more violent opposition than ever before known. It was largely through his excellent leadership and his unquestioned integrity that the party succeeded in winning, and considering all circumstances, it was one of the most notable victories of its career in the political history of the state.

If there is any man in Georgia who has earned the title of leader—if there is any man in Georgia whose words are deserving of the special consideration of the democrats of Georgia—if there is any man in Georgia in whose advice the future of the democratic party in Georgia is involved, that man is Hon. Alexander Stephens Clay, of the county of Cobb.

The interview which we present with him elsewhere in today's Constitution was unsought by him, and yet as it appears it has from first to last been subjected to his revision and the approval of his judgment. As such we present it to the democracy of Georgia as the testimony of a brave young democrat who has blazed the way to victory in one campaign and whose advice if ignored will lead to party disaster and possibly disruption.

We commend the interview with Chairman Clay to every loyal democrat—to every citizen of Georgia. It is the advice of a patriot and it expresses the sentiment of a loyal American who loves his country and who is ready to risk everything in his faith in the future and the glory of the United States, without regard to the sentiment, the politics or the policy of any foreign government.

The Premium on Gold.

A correspondent wants to know how the Rothschild bond syndicate can make any money by purchasing refined gold at a premium when the coined gold remains at par.

It is as easy as falling off a log—and even easier. By purchasing the gold at the refineries the syndicate keeps it out of the mints. This will aid in making another bond issue necessary. And every dollar of gold that the government has bought under the Cleveland administration has been bought at a premium.

The gold that the Rothschild syndicate sold to the government was bought at an immense premium. The syndicate has acknowledged to pocketing ten millions on the transaction, and every dollar of that premium could have been made by the government if the treasury had been managed with any sense or discretion, or with an eye to the interests of the people.

We hope our correspondent sees the point.

Our Exposition and Its Results.

The progress of the Cotton States and International exposition is all that could be reasonably desired. Last week the electricity building—one of the largest main structures on the grounds—was practically completed, and it is certain that the other buildings will be completed by the 1st of June—three months and a half before the opening of the gates of the big fair. About 2,000 men are now at work at Piedmont park and the place assumes a busier aspect every day.

A correspondent who signs himself "Greater Atlanta" has an interesting communication in another column in which some very suggestive facts are stated in regard to the beneficial results of the Chicago world's fair and other great expositions. It is now generally conceded by those who have studied the subject that great expositions always pay. As Mr. Day, of the United States geological survey, puts it, expositions are as necessary for trade as illustrations for a book. We need not go to the great expositions of Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia and Chicago to find out whether such enterprises profit the cities and the sections in which they are held. We have a convincing instance in Atlanta's cotton exposition of 1881-82.

A citizen of North Georgia was urged by Colonel J. B. Killebrew, of Tennessee, to send a few specimens of marble to the exposition. The marble was sent, and it attracted so much attention that millions of dollars were soon invested in Georgia quarries, and the product now turned out is highly prized by architects and builders all over the country. The development of this industry alone has already repaid the state many times over for all the money that was spent by the people at the exposition. The same is true of other industries which received their start or a fresh impetus at that time, and so far as Atlanta is concerned, it is a well-known fact that our population and business doubled in a few years.

Our present exposition, having for its main object the extension of our trade in the Spanish-American countries, naturally excites more interest than any of

its predecessors, and the splendid exhibits which the countries south of us are now preparing will contain some of the most unique and interesting features ever witnessed on this continent. No American exposition has ever had more publicity of the right sort. It depends upon no paid advertising matter. The newspapers of the country have voluntarily taken the matter up, and thousands of articles, editorials and illustrated sketches have appeared within the past few months, all describing in glowing colors Atlanta and her big show.

It is a foregone conclusion that we are going to have much larger crowds than we hoped for and predicted some months ago. The growing interest in the exposition makes it plain that in addition to the throngs of sight-seers there will be capitalists and men of enterprise here from all over the world. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record simply states the truth when it says that Georgia has made the world believe that she is the south, and that she has within her borders everything possessed by the whole south. Moreover, the state has a good reputation for conservative politics and legislation and the enforcement of the law.

So, it is a settled fact that there will be a rush to this city of men with pockets full of money and heads full of schemes. The rush to Chicago and the building up of that city and the consequent rise in value of real estate will all be duplicated here on a scale proportioned to the size of our city. We have reached the end of the hard-times period in Atlanta, and no matter what may be the experience of our sister cities, we may confidently look forward to a busy summer and the most prosperous fall and winter ever known in our history. From now on for many months to come there will be work for all, wages for all, profits for all lines of business and rich rewards for all who will try to earn them. There need not be an idle man or an idle dollar for a long time to come. Labor will be in demand and there are countless business opportunities. Greater Atlanta is on the way!

How To Make Cotton King.

The Chicago Record condenses a whole volume into the following editorial paragraph:

The increase of the cotton-weaving industries at the south will enable the American manufacturer to control the markets of all those countries where cotton goods are used for clothing, and these include all the tropical and subtropical countries. Africa, Siam, southern China and northern South America are large consumers of cotton fabrics. With the increased output of fine cotton from southern mills this country can also supply the world's demand for fine goods. Perhaps cotton will again be king in American agriculture.

Undoubtedly cotton will again be king, but we must give him a wider field. When the south manufactures the bulk of her cotton at home, Liverpool will cease to fix the price of the staple, and we can control the markets of all the southern and eastern countries where cotton goods are chiefly used for clothing. It is admitted by such experts as the Boston Journal of Commerce that the south can manufacture fine goods just as successfully as they can be made in the north and in England, and all that we have to do is to go right ahead with the industry, with the assurance that there will be an increasing and a profitable demand for our entire output.

But we need the Nicaragua canal to give us quicker and cheaper freightage to the countries bordering on the Pacific, and we also need to make silver a standard money metal in order to get in touch with all the silver using nations which are the chief consumers of cotton goods.

Procure silver, southern mills and the Nicaragua canal will again make cotton king.

A question for the goldbugs. There is one point the goldbugs refuse to discuss and it is a very important one. They talk in a glib way about a "sound" currency and "honest" money, but such glibness is vague.

The point we want to get at is this: In 1873 the gold dollar, although it was at a premium over greenbacks, would purchase only half the amount of commodities that a gold dollar will buy in 1895. Was it, therefore, a dishonest dollar? An ounce of silver bullion would buy ten pounds of cotton or a bushel of wheat in 1873, and it will buy the same amount now. Is it, therefore, a debased metal?

Why has the purchasing power of silver remained so nearly level, while the purchasing power of gold has nearly trebled? If the gold dollar is an honest dollar today was it an honest dollar in 1873? If it was an honest dollar in 1873—and it must have been, for it contained the same number of grains then that it now contains—then the gold dollar of 1895 must be a dishonest dollar!

How about this? Will those who talk about "honest" money not glibly please rise and clear away the mystery?

A Periodical Rumor.

It is again reported in London that Queen Victoria has decided to abdicate, and this time the date is set for May 24th, her seventy-sixth birthday. Victoria is in bad health, and as she has already reigned considerably more than half a century she could well afford to retire, and allow the prince of Wales to test the pleasures of kingship while he is still in his prime. If he waits a few years longer the prince will be an old man when he mounts the throne.

But it is a doubtful rumor. No British sovereign ever voluntarily gave up the crown, and there are only about forty abdications reported in history from the year 79, before Christ, down to the present time. British rulers live long and never resign.

Not Wanted.

The Grand Army of the Republic department commander who proposed at the Denver encampment to have the federal government pension the ex-confederate soldiers did not understand the situation.

The ex-confederates went to the front as a matter of patriotism, and pay was no consideration. They accepted the

fortunes of war, and went to work and built up the new south from the ruins and ashes left by the invaders. In war and in peace they have been prompted by the highest motives of duty. Some of them are in poverty but they would rather accept a little help from their kindred and neighbors than to join the hosts of northern pensioners in raiding the federal treasury.

The ex-confederates will manage to get along in some way without asking or accepting the government's bounty, and without adding to the burden of national taxation.

The goldbugs are now depending on a split in the democratic party to prevent the election of a free coinage man. They seem to forget that there will be some splitting in the republican party. The genuine democrats will gain a great many more voters, both in the east and the west, than they will lose in the east.

The gold dollar couldn't have been an "honest" dollar in 1873, or even in 1879, if it is an "honest" dollar now.

We suppose before the campaign is over all the trust and mortgage companies will have their agents in the field.

Mr. Boggs writes a communication to say that he is hustling around for delegates to the Memphis convention because he wants the people down this way to see what a nice town he lives in.

There is still talk about the nomination of Cleveland by the eastern goldbugs. We continue to hope that the talk is based on fact.

Mr. Carlisle seems to have a very queer opinion of the southern people.

A Chicago judge has decided that the fathers of the republic fixed the unit of account on both metals. Very well. Let both metals be the unit. That is what the people want.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Rev. W. G. Todd, superintendent of the Kansas asylum for the blind, has invented a typewriting machine for the blind, which he probably has used in his own school for the blind throughout the country. The machine differs very little from an ordinary typewriter in appearance. The improvement consists in the operation of the machine from control by sight to control by touch by means of keys of aluminum, on which letters are raised. The printing is done by moving with the right hand a pointer, which is made to stop under the letter desired, and the instant the right forefinger touches the letter, the left hand on the printing key makes the letter. The machine has been thoroughly tested and proved practicable. Several pupils of the institution have attained such proficiency in operating it that they are able to write letters to their parents. When the ribbon runs out the operator can't see it, but instead of stopping the work, as one would suppose, one of Superintendent Todd's little contrivances locks the machine, so that another letter can be printed without the ribbon is properly adjusted.

Cats are all the rage in New York at present. The Telegram says: "The cat show was successfully inaugurated yesterday at the Madison Square garden. The cat certainly looking up, and will soon be accorded a better place in public favor here than she has ever enjoyed before. In the orient she has long been cherished, and since the cat show in London last year, where thousands of cats, including kittens, were exhibited, this graceful, beautiful and quiet animal, unobtrusive in manner and dainty in taste, has received more appreciative attention in London. More royal honors and fewer kicks and curses are now bestowed on cats in general. It is interesting to learn that 'cats are the favorite pets of brain workers,' being more companionable than dogs, whose noisy demonstrations of affection disturb rather than please. The dog is just now at a discount. He is denounced for forcing his affection upon the object of his devotion in a blundering way, while puss, with fine repression, expresses her regard by gently touching with her velvety paw or rubbing quietly against the hand and face of the object of her friendship. It is also gratifying to know that the reason puss does not learn to do tricks like a dog is not because she 'lacks intelligence,' as has been alleged of her by her enemies, but because 'she is too knowing to be driven to learn.' If she chooses, it is further stated of her she can 'learn more tricks than a dog.' These 'little lions,' small and dainty, sweet with sea-gray eyes and softly sleeping feet, as one inspired by their distinctive charms poetically describes them, received no end of admiration yesterday."

In a book entitled "The Abnormal Woman," Mr. Arthur McDonald publishes eight letters which he received from a refined, well educated woman of good social position in reply to the following advertisement: "Gentlemen of high social and university position desire corresponding with a young educated woman of high social and financial position. No triflers. Must give detailed account of life. References required." Mr. McDonald has made a study of his correspondents and it is his conclusion that they are not insane nor immodest, but simply abnormal women, whose nervous system is deranged.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says of Judge Goff's decision in the South Carolina case: "The full inquiry of this application to a federal court for an injunction will be better seen when we direct special attention to the fact that the question was a purely state question for state purposes and for state purposes alone, and that it did not so much as touch the fringe of federal jurisdiction. The judge granted the temporary injunction as prayed for, and yesterday he made the injunction perpetual; so that here we find the supreme function of a state court, and the federal court, in a state trodden underfoot by a federal official whose sense of his own importance has evidently clouded his knowledge of constitutional law. Talk of a 'force bill' why, the 'force bill' in its most offensive form was not a patch on gross and offensive federal interference with the rights of states which this decision of a United States judge implies. And, were that Goff judgment to be upheld by the supreme tribunal of the country the states as states would cease to be merged in a centralized federal power; or, otherwise, they would have to recourse to the law of force to vindicate their sovereignty."

JUDGE GOFF'S DECISION.

New York Morning Journal: Here is the report of the United States daily press which with the matter of the income tax. It involves necessary revenue. The court split even and then called in a sick judge to act as umpire. The final decision is to be made by the state supreme court. If the judges were cabinet officers, internal revenue collectors, postmasters and the like, there would be no doubt about the decision. It would bear the color of the presidential reasoning. Is a judge better than a minister, or a revenue collector or postmaster? Would discrimination be justifiable? Shall we have an executive question that will lead the justices of the supreme court to an appreciation of their duties, just like other federal appointees?

New York Times: There is nothing in this direful situation which will make constitutional any provision in the constitution or the laws of South Carolina denying the right to vote on account of color, or abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Neither is there anything in it to authorize a federal judge to go beyond the provisions of the constitution and its statutes, and invade a domain belonging exclusively to state jurisdiction, however much of outrage and of wrong, from the judge's political point of view, there may be in that domain.

New York Post: The fifteenth amendment forbids any abridgment of the right of citizens of the United States to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." While the registration act in question does not specifically discriminate against the negro, it is claimed that its rigorous provisions regarding the procurement of a certificate, its preservation and its restoration if lost, are directed against the ignorant and migratory blacks. A justification for an appeal to the federal judiciary is found in the provision of the federal constitution that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government," and in the contention that the practical effect of the registration laws of South Carolina is to put a state under the rule of a white oligarchy.

Washington Post: What Judge Goff has said in this connection will be approved by intelligent and patriotic men throughout the country. It gives effect to the sentiment of the majority of the speakers of their judgment and their conscience. The black man has the same right to vote as the white man. We do not believe that he should be permitted to sell his vote or that a man incapable of understanding his own ballot should be enabled to deliver one of another's making. The Post has always insisted that laws to this end are in the interests of good government. But the right of suffrage is inherent in every American citizen and the opportunity must not be denied to any one. The South Carolina statutes operated such a denial, and it was well to discredit and overthrow them.

Richmond Times: But as we understand the case, the South Carolina laws have been so framed by the Tillman party as to secure all political power in the hands of that particular part of South Carolina's white population that has constituted itself into the personal following of B. R. Tillman. If, therefore, the laws are to fail as the result of Judge Goff's decision, there will be few tears shed over their demise by men who want to see a government of equal laws, that bear in the same way upon all men.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Little Goodnight Song.

Goodnight to you, dear! You are weary.
 And the moon over the mountain declines;
 The wind blowing westward sighs dreary,
 And wanders and wails through the vines.
 You have listened so oft to the tender,
 Sweet story—so tender and true,
 What grace to it all could I render
 Out here, with the roses and you.
 Goodnight to you, dear; yet I linger
 Like one near a spot that is best,
 And I kiss the red rose on your breast,
 And kiss the red rose on your breast.

And goodnight, and goodnight, dear, and never
 Goodnight! Love has ever his way;
 But I love you forever and ever,
 And I kiss you goodnight and goodnight!

The Fort Valley Leader has greatly improved under the excellent management of Mr. George L. Goff. The paper is now published by Fort Valley and will sustain Mr. Keen in his present efforts which will materially contribute to the further building up of the town.

Life in Lumpkin County.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.
 "Persons will please bear in mind that we cannot publish long obituaries free of charge. We have been in the habit of publishing short ones of about one hundred words gratis for our patrons. More than once we have been requested to print notices covering four or five pages of legal cap paper and furnish half a dozen copies of the paper—all for nothing—by those who do not take our paper. This is asking too much of us, and we cannot do it. If you have a favor granted you should see first whether you have extended one or not."

Last Monday night we were shown a rich gold-bearing rock found by Mr. Frank Chapman, a little larger than a brick, which is claimed to contain \$10 worth of gold. It was found on one of Colonel Price's lots near Park spring. If a fellow could find the vein where this comes from, he would feel like the negro—wouldn't want to stay here nor nowhere else.

A person not knowing would think that the schedule of the Gainesville mail is longer than line has changed. The mail is due here at 5:30, but nearly every other afternoon it arrives at about sundown. If we lived in a country where it is six months and six months long, wouldn't we be in a pickle?

Mrs. Stringer, convicted of selling liquor, is still in jail. An appeal has been made to reduce her fine to \$100, so that she may be able to pay out without having to go to the chain gang, but it is not known yet whether the judge will change the sentence or not.

Merchant Frank Jones has not been heard of since he went off on a visit a few days ago. He may be that some of his friends thinking it was long year, has captured him, or maybe he has fallen in company with the fellow who was shot down around the world, and hasn't time to write.

Strictly Business.
 From The Chicago Record.
 A story is told illustrating the determination of T. Stewart not to allow any tender consideration or any sympathetic influence to interfere with the accomplishment of his ambition, which was to build up the greatest business house in America. Stewart was for many years the merchant prince of New York. He exerted an influence that was felt in every part of the country, and was well known abroad. What his influence was not more by means of the genius of shrewdness than by means of the genius of persistence. Stewart cultivated the germ of selfishness that was in him; cultivated it calculatingly and with a view to the greatest end. The story that is told of him:

Upon entering his store one morning he sought out the man having the line and discharging of the cash boys. "Libby," he called, "I have a handsome, bright-eyed little boy standing by the counter yonder?"

"His name is Mason, Charley Mason, sir," answered Mr. Libby. "He is indeed a handsome little fellow, and he is as bright and well-mannered as I have ever seen. He is the most attentive and most promising young boy we have in our employ."

"Yes, I thought so much," said Stewart. "Why, Mr. Stewart?" exclaimed Mr. Libby, almost paralyzed with astonishment, "you've never seen him before?" "Discharge him at once, I say," repeated Stewart sternly. "I'm getting too much interested in that boy and my money is slipping and talking with him as I come in or go out of the store. His personality interests me—his intelligence, his intelligence, his beauty. I find myself thinking of him as I pass his desk, and I should be busy at work, and I have no time and no right to become interested in anybody but my business. I am going to discharge that boy at once."

When Voltaire died the doctors took out his brain to measure and weigh it, for that brain had dictated thought and shaped philosophy for half a century. A servant found the brain lying upon the table. "Faugh! It was an ugly sight. So the fellow wrapped the brain in paper and carried it into a sewer and dogs came and devoured it."

THEY COME TONIGHT

Train Load of Conductors Arrive in the City This Evening.

OPENING EXERCISES TUESDAY NIGHT

Every Train Tomorrow Will Bring Full Delegations of Conductors—The Local Arrangements.

Tonight the first train load of delegates to the great conductors' convention will roll into Atlanta.

It will come from Cincinnati and will bring the conductors from that territory. Grand Secretary W. P. Daniels, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., arrived yesterday and is at the Kimball. He is here in advance of the convention and is arranging for

CLAY'S TALK.

The Chairman of the State Committee for Unlimited Coinage.

SILVER SHALL BE RESTORED

To the Place It Held Before the Act of 1873.

GOLD MONOMETALLISM ON ONE SIDE

Bimetallism on the Other—That's the Issue and It's Clean Cut.

THE DEMOCRACY'S DUTY IS CLEAR

Every Loyal Democrat Should, in Chairman Clay's Opinion, Be Found on the Side of Silver—It Is the People's Fight.

Marietta, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—There is no equivocation in the position of the chairman of the democratic state central committee of Georgia. Hon. A. S. Clay is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and believes that it is the duty of the democratic party to so declare in terms that will admit of no misconception. With characteristic clearness Colonel Clay states his own position.

He favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

He believes that it is the duty of the government of the United States to restore silver to its rightful place as primary money. And that this should be done at once, without waiting for the nations of Europe. The only possibility of securing an international agreement in his opinion is for this country to first take independent action, making the restoration; the rest will come in good time.

Chairman Clay talks at some length on questions of party policy. He is emphatic in his references to the dishonesty and unfairness of the "honest" money talk of the gold monometallists, and shows clearly that the contest now on is between the gold monometallists on the one side and the supporters of the double standard—the coinage of both gold and silver as primary money, with no discrimination in favor of either—on the other.

He contends that the real friends of bimetallism are within the ranks of democracy. He does not anticipate any split in the party on account of the discussion over the question, taking the position that the minority will acquiesce to the will of the majority. He believes that this national question should not enter into the state campaign. He does not favor calling the state committee together to consider the money question, but, of course, if the majority of the committee should desire it, he will do so.

At Marietta, Ga., he found Chairman Clay at his handsome home in the edge of this beautiful little city. He was out among his Jerseys. When I broke in upon the picture of genuine bucolic simplicity with a question about politics he declared that he had found agriculture to be his true vocation; that he was out of politics, and had been drawing the line at interview.

"But don't you know that you are being criticized by some of the papers of the state for giving out an interview in which you are saying that the financial question would be the principle issue in the next campaign without giving any idea of your own opinion concerning the merits of that issue?" I asked. "Some of the goldbugs have taken that talk as being favorable to their side of the question, while others say you are trying to find out the public pulse before expressing yourself."

"Both of these views are manifestly unjust," said he, as we walked toward the house. "I have seen one or two of those references, clippings having been sent me by friends, and I am glad to have this opportunity to reply through The Constitution. I have given out no interview for publication. I know, however, on what that statement is based. Several days ago a newspaper friend of mine in Atlanta, asked me casually did I think this financial question would be an issue during the next campaign. I answered yes. He did not question me as to my views and I had no idea that what I said was to be published at all. I have been staying here at home attending to my private business since the last campaign closed and have had no desire to discuss public questions and have none now."

"Then you have not been waiting to feel the public pulse?"

"I certainly have not," was Chairman Clay's positive reply. "I am a candidate for no office and have no political aspirations. Even if I did have such aspirations I would not be afraid to express my opinions on any question. The people of Georgia know me well enough to know that."

"But inasmuch as the impression has gone abroad that you have been interviewed The Constitution feels that you ought to state without equivocation the position you occupy."

"Well, I prefer not to discuss politics, but if you put down exactly what I say, I have no objections under the circumstances. I don't see how such constructions as these you refer to could be put upon my position on this great question, for I thought my position in regard to the matter was generally very well understood during the last campaign. I will say to you that I have read everything I could possibly find on this subject for months, having a sincere desire to arrive at a just and fair conclusion, for it is a question vitally affecting every man and every interest. In my judgment it is a question that requires study and much thought, and we ought all of us to act as we deem best for the great mass of the people regardless of public opinion or political aspirations. I have no patience with the abuse now being used in the discussion of this question. Simply to call a man a 'goldbug' or an 'infantile'

is no argument. We should address ourselves to the intelligence of the people. My views have been formed after much reading and reflection. I believe them to be right. I have no criticism to make upon those who differ with me honestly."

"And you think—"

"Referring to Financial History."

"To get at it, let me go over briefly and concisely the history bearing on the question," said he, interrupting my question.

"In 1792 our government first established a mint and provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. That is the basis in a silver dollar should be fifteen times as heavy as that in a gold dollar. It is true that at that time no gold dollars were coined, the two and a half dollar gold piece being the smallest gold coin, but the ratio was the same. This act provides that dollars or units shall contain 374.4 of pure silver and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the mint gold or silver bullion for the purpose of having the same coined into money free of expense to the holder of the bullion. This money, both gold and silver, are made lawful tender in the payment of all debts, and was recognized and treated as primary or redemption money. Neither gold nor silver bullion was purchased, but both were treated as standard money performing their function in registering prices and expressing values. The law recognized each ounce of gold and silver as potential money. Every ounce of the bullion of both metals was entitled to coinage and every ounce of the bullion before coinage was worth as much as after it was coined into money, the law treating both of the precious metals as money itself, not to be redeemed in anything, but both to be used as the basis of credit money. Hence the legal and commercial ratio of the two metals were easily sustained. The next change in our coinage laws was made in 1834, when the ratio was approximately made 16 to 1. A slight change was made in 1837, the ratio continuing practically the same. In 1837, if I mistake not, the weight of the fractional silver currency was reduced."

"In 1873 our coinage laws were changed. Gold bullion was continued in free and unlimited access to the mints, but silver bullion was denied its rights there. Only the trade dollar and fractional currency was coined and silver was a legal tender in the payment of debts not to exceed \$5 at any one payment. This gold was given, by law, the advantage over silver. All gold bullion had access to the mints for free and unlimited coinage and was a legal tender in payment of all debts. Silver bullion was less favored, cut off from access to the mints, no longer a legal tender in the payment of all debts except, as I have said, \$5 at any one payment. The natural result was that gold appreciated in value and silver depreciated."

"In 1878 the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 of silver bullion per month and the president was directed to invite the nations composing the Latin union to meet our country in conference to establish a common ratio between the two metals. Nothing came of this. In 1890 the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month and to issue treasury notes payable in coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Carlisle held that these notes were redeemable in gold at the discretion of the holder. Hence the possibility of keeping up the gold reserve."

"In 1892 the law authorizing the purchase of this silver bullion was repealed, so now, as I understand it, we are absolutely without any law providing for the coinage of silver bullion in the future. All silver heretofore coined remains in circulation, but as to the future coinage we are absolutely on a gold basis without any further legislation. As our population, commerce and business continue to increase, we must look to gold alone, and paper money issued redeemable in gold, to keep pace with our progress unless we have legislation in the future favorable to the silver metal. Our primary and redemption money will be gold alone and no intelligent man will insist that when you take gold alone as a basis that you can issue an unlimited amount of paper money. If the government had both gold and silver as redemption money, the basis would be stronger and broader and the government could thus with safety issue a greater amount of paper money."

Favors Free and Unlimited Coinage.

"So much for the history. Now your views?"

"I can give them to you in a very few words. I am in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver. I believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver can only be maintained when the commercial and legal ratio of the two metals correspond. In other words, the bullion value of both the gold and silver that go to make up the gold and silver dollars after coinage should be worth a dollar or approximately so before coinage; otherwise free and unlimited coinage cannot be maintained. This was the case prior to 1873. Both metals were on the same plane, both were allowed free and unlimited coinage, the ratio fixed at 16 to 1. There was an unlimited demand for all bullion, both gold and silver. It was known to every holder of both gold and silver bullion that a ratio had been fixed by law between the two metals. Each was money itself. Each performed its functions in regulating prices. Each was a legal tender in the payment of all debts. Each was given the same rights before and after coinage. Each stood equal in every respect before the law."

"But the silver bullion now is said to cost only a little more than one-half what it is worth after coinage?"

"That is true. That is the reason why some oppose free coinage. They insist that 50 cents worth of bullion ought not to be made a dollar by the government. Their premises are incorrect, hence the conclusions that follow are necessarily incorrect. The silver bullion now that goes into a dollar under unfavorable conditions when more than half a dollar. I do not insist silver is outwaded is only worth a little that there should be free and unlimited coinage if the value of the bullion were to remain at that price, but I do insist that when silver bullion is properly treated by legislation and is given the same rights and privileges with gold, and is made primary redemption money, then silver bullion will advance in price, so that the silver bullion that goes into a dollar will be worth in the market as much as the bullion that goes into a gold dollar. In other words, if silver had all the rights and privileges under the law that it has previously to 1873, the demand for the bullion would be such as to make the legal and commercial ratio as it was previous to 1873. In other words, give both free access to the mints, create an unlimited demand at a fixed ratio, treat both of them as primary money—one to act as a companion to the other—both to act in fixing and regulating prices, both

to be legal tender in the payment of debts except where otherwise provided by previous contract—then in my judgment silver bullion will advance in price so as to make the bullion of one metal correspond with the other before coinage. Restore to silver the status it held previous to the act of 1873 and the question of parity settles itself. I want you to understand now I do not insist we could maintain free and unlimited coinage unless this state of affairs could be brought about; but, in my judgment, it is the inevitable result of free and unlimited coinage of both metals, and every true and loyal democrat who loves his country, who feels an interest in the prosperity and happiness of our people, in the advancement of our commerce, in giving us not only a sound currency but one ample in volume to transact all our business, owes it to himself in an intelligent and gentlemanly way to leave not a stone unturned to bring about this state of affairs. In my judgment, to quietly submit and ask for no further legislation on silver means that

to gold. I may be wrong, but with the best lights I have before me, silver bullion will never advance in price and take its stand along with the other money unless it is treated in every respect as gold bullion.

"Let me say another word to you. In my judgment, international agreement would be the best way to establish bimetallism, because then a common ratio could be agreed upon. But how can this ever be accomplished unless we act? All efforts at international agreements in the past have failed. Do you suppose it will ever be accomplished without a determined, vigorous effort on the part of its friends? When the friends of silver become strong in the political council and determined they may bring about international agreement; but who can hope for that if the friends of bimetallism sit down and make no effort to rally their forces? No good political fight was ever whipped without an earnest, determined effort, and if those who are talking international agree-

ment are sincere, ought they not ask our government, the most powerful nation in existence, to take forward in a fearless and determined way to aid in bringing about the result. Do you suppose that by preaching that silver is depreciated and that parity cannot be maintained will aid in bringing about this result? Is it not true that if this country with all its power and influence should declare in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver there would cause the friends of silver bimetallism in other countries to rally to its support and would inevitably result in bringing about an international agreement?"

Must Have a New Financial System.

"Who will contend that our financial system during the past twenty-five years has been correct and to the best interests of the great mass of the people? If it has been, is it not true that on every stump our democratic speakers have slandered our opponents—the republicans? Did a single democratic orator in Georgia say, 'repel the Sherman act; stop there; no further legislation for silver?' I answer 'no!'"

"If he did, I never heard of it. If we rely upon gold alone in the future as a redemption money, with such a narrow basis, the gold reserve of a hundred millions of dollars could be wiped from existence any morning by the combined effort of less than fifty bankers in New York, especially if we issue any large amount of credit money redeemable in gold. If the government had both gold and silver to use or as a basis to use as redemption for paper money, the government would be twice as strong financially."

"We must look forward to a new financial system. Our national banks will expire when our national debt is paid. They were created expressly to carry the war debt, and as they go out and as our population and business increase, must we not look to other sources for money enough to do our business? The circulating medium is about \$25 per capita and that is inadequate. When a nation first begins the people engage in agriculture, their habits are simple, commerce and manufacturing are scarcely known to them and only a small circulating medium is then needed to carry on the business. But as the population increases and the people grow in intelligence their wants and desires multiply, the productions of the earth increase to an enormous extent, railways and telegraph lines are established, manufacturing and commerce make rapid strides—then it requires a much larger circulating medium, in my judgment, to meet the wants and demands of trade and business. Now, has our circulating medium kept pace with our business interests and demands? I don't think anybody will concede that it has. We have now about 175,000 miles of railway, as compared with 50,000 in 1870. It takes an enormous amount of money to carry on their business. The expenses of conducting the telegraph lines has increased more than threefold in twenty years. The expenses of running the government has more than doubled. The different systems of public schools have more than doubled in expenses in twenty years. The productions of the earth and commerce have become enormous. Now, surrounded with all these conditions, is it not true that our wants and desires have been multiplied? Men have grown in intelligence, and does not this state of affairs call for a larger volume of currency to meet its demands?"

The Plain Duty of Democrats.

"It is the duty of democrats to favor every honest and legitimate means to have a double standard, to give to our people a volume of money ample to protect the interest and advance the happiness of all classes of our people. We must realize that a large class of our people are in debt; that many of these debts have been contracted when wheat was \$1 a bushel and cotton 12 and 15 cents per pound; many of these debts are still owing, when they must now be paid back with wheat at 50 cents and cotton at 5 and 6 cents per pound. This state of affairs has placed many a good man in a condition where it would bankrupt him to pay his debts. The man who gets his money back will receive a dollar that has cost him many months' purchasing power now as it did when he loaned it. He

has not only collected his interest, but doubled his principal and by legal method robbed his creditor."

"There is a dissatisfaction, an unrest, existing among our people. Many of them have a right to complain. I do not say the government can relieve their wants, but isn't it the duty of the government, through its representatives, to so legislate financial affairs that the purchasing power of a dollar will be as nearly equal as possible at all times—so that neither the debtor or creditor can claim any great advantage because of depreciation or depreciation of our currency? Is it not just as wrong for a dollar to appreciate as it is for one to be depreciated? One effects the debtor, the other the creditor."

"Those who know me most intimately will say that I never attempt to array one class against another. Capital has always had power and influence and can generally take care of itself. Is it not the duty of a government to so legislate that the great mass of the people, embracing all classes, can receive at its hands equal protection as near as possible?"

"We ought not to attempt to deceive the people. Many have become restless and dissatisfied and expect more of the government than it can do. It is the part of statesmanship to study with a sincere desire to arrive at what is best for all classes of our people. The future of our country depends upon contented, happy homes, and it is the duty of every democrat who feels an interest in the human race, who wishes the wants of his fellow-men relieved, his happiness advanced, his prosperity increased and contentment in every home, to use every effort within his power to aid in bringing about these results."

"Do not we all agree that a double standard which looks forward to the coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country will be a material and potent factor in bringing about these results? Then, ought not all democrats to join hands in restoring silver to the plane that it occupied previous to 1873, either by international agreement or legislation? And if by international legislation, will not our country simply be doing her duty to go boldly to the front and make an active and aggressive fight toward the accomplishment of this desired end? It can never be accomplished in any other way."

"We had read yesterday of Secretary Carlisle's declaration that 'if the democratic national convention declares for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, I don't see what I could do but vote the republican ticket.' I asked Colonel Clay:

"Do you suppose there will be any split in the democratic party in Georgia on that issue?"

"I do not. I believe the real friends of silver, the real bimetallists, are found within the democratic party. When the democratic primaries begin next year I apprehend that all true and loyal democrats holding different views on this question will go before the people in the primaries, and the people in selecting delegates to the state convention will express their wishes, and when the democratic convention assembles in Atlanta this convention will carry out the wishes of the people—the wishes of the democratic party in this state. It is the duty of every true and loyal democrat to abide by the result. When the national convention shall meet with delegates from different states to nominate candidates for president and vice president, a platform will be fixed, the issue will doubtless be made and it will be clear-cut; the will of the majority will be expressed in that platform and it becomes the duty of every democrat to accept the result. Otherwise the party would go to pieces. No organization—political or otherwise—can be held together unless there is party discipline and unless the minority will acquiesce in the decision of the majority."

The Minority Will Acquiesce.

"Do you believe there is any danger of there being two democratic parties in Georgia on account of this question?"

"I do not. I believe that the democrats of Georgia have too much sense to break up the party on account of this issue. The prosperity, the happiness and the integrity of our state government has been nourished, fostered and cared for by the democratic party in this state, and if we differ on questions as true loyal democrats the minority will be willing and ready to acquiesce in the decision of those that may constitute a majority of the party. So far as the election of a governor and statehouse officers, I do not see why there should be any political disturbance of any kind in the next governor's election in this state. The present governor is making a careful, painstaking, impartial, intelligent, upright executive, and I see no reason why he should have the least opposition for a second term, the universal custom in Georgia."

"Is it likely that the executive committee will be called together soon to consider this money question?"

"It is not my purpose to call the committee together this year. I do not see why I should. We have no time for active political discussion now. I mean this is no year for political speeches. Every man who loves his country ought to read and study for himself and make up his own judgment; and men who endeavor to discuss this question should only do so in a friendly, intelligent way, endeavoring to arrive at the truth. We should not embitter one class against another, but should speak boldly and fearlessly our convictions with a sincere desire to convince others."

Democracy's Mission.

"And in the next campaign?"

"I do not think this should be the sole test of a man's democracy. It should be and will be the leading issue in the campaign. A man should not be debarrd from being a member of the democratic party simply because his judgment leads him to oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There are other things and principles necessary to make a man a true democrat outside of this question. The democratic party means something else. It means an organization in favor of local self-government that guards the individual liberty of the citizen; that treats the human race as one brotherhood, dealing out equal and exact justice as near as practicable to all men, having for its purpose and object to advance the best interest of all classes. It stands for equal and exact justice for all men of whatever state or persuasion, religion or politics. It stands especially for the support of our state governments in all their rights. It stands for home courts, for federal courts not encroaching on the rights of our state courts, and this, to my mind,

is a serious question to be considered by our government. Federal courts have been gradually gaining jurisdiction. Men have been taken away from their homes to be tried for crime when they ought to be tried where the crime is committed. It is the military authority. It stands for economy in the public expense. It stands for the honest payment of debts and the sacred preservation of public faith. It stands for the freedom of religion. It only seeks to govern and restrain men in any of their rights that it may better their condition. It believes that when government is organized that the governed only sacrifices a part of their natural rights in order that their civil rights may be better secured, that their lives may be more useful and their interests best promoted. To my mind the principles upon which the democratic party is founded are best adapted to preserve and promote the happiness, prosperity and welfare of the people. This being the case let us teach the rising generation that no one issue shall destroy and break up the great party which has ever been the champion of human freedom and happiness."

Colonel Clay Is Positive.

There was no mincing of words in Chairman Clay's talk. He has evidently given the financial question thoughtful and careful study, and he is very positive in the expression of his opinions.

"The democratic party has ever been the party of the people," said he; "and it is not going to desert them and their interests at this critical period."

THEY LEFT HOME TOGETHER.

Romance in the Life of Three Young Men, One of Whom Lives in Atlanta.

A week or two ago the press dispatches announced to the world the death, at Tacoma, Wash., of Hon. Charles E. Laughton. Right here in Atlanta there is a school-teacher, Mr. Laughton, with the Atlanta ex-governor not only grew from childhood but with him the westerner went to the west, where he made for himself a name of which his Atlanta friend is proud. That Atlanta friend is none other than Mr. George Drummond, the retired wholesale grocer who is now multiplying his fortune through the successful handling of groceries by trading judiciously in real estate. While Mr. Drummond was acquiring wealth in trade, Mr. Laughton was acquiring fame in politics and was lieutenant governor of two states and governor of one. One yesterday Mr. Drummond received a paper from his old home, Pittsburg, Me., recounting the early days not only of the late statesman, but of George Drummond and other gentlemen who left that town and built up a name and a fortune in other countries. The article is a lengthy one, and is one of the deepest interest, especially to the friends of five persons, one of whom is the dead statesman, and another, Mr. Drummond.

"You see," said Mr. Drummond, as the paper was read, "just about twenty or twenty-five years ago there were five of us who had been reared in the town of Pittsburg in Maine. We were all full of life and energy and decided to go west and see what we could do. Just at that time the town of Moline, Iowa, was attracting attention, and there we all went. In the west there were Charles E. Laughton, Alonzo Nutter, George C. Thaxter, E. W. Devereaux, Horace M. Gurney, W. M. Deering and myself. You notice that the list given in the article in that paper, we got to Moline, and after trying it awhile, separated, as was always the result when a party went west about twenty-five years ago. Now here is the way it has wound out. That was a prominent and leading druggist at Carson City, Nev. Devereaux is one of the leading merchants at Santa Rosa, Cal. Deering drifted down to Florida and is one of the largest orange grovers of that state. Thaxter, after making a fortune in the west, went back to Maine, where he is living nicely, and I am here in Atlanta, the best spot on earth. We got to Moline, and after trying it awhile, separated, as was always the result when a party went west about twenty-five years ago. Now here is the way it has wound out. That was a prominent and leading druggist at Carson City, Nev. Devereaux is one of the leading merchants at Santa Rosa, Cal. Deering drifted down to Florida and is one of the largest orange grovers of that state. Thaxter, after making a fortune in the west, went back to Maine, where he is living nicely, and I am here in Atlanta, the best spot on earth. We got to Moline, and after trying it awhile, separated, as was always the result when a party went west about twenty-five years ago. Now here is the way it has wound out. That was a prominent and leading druggist at Carson City, Nev. Devereaux is one of the leading merchants at Santa Rosa, Cal. 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This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The right side is a dark, textured binding edge, while the left side is a lighter, possibly damaged or stained, surface. There is no text or other content visible.

MONEY FLOWING IN

Atlanta Bankers Declare That Their Deposits Are Increasing.

ACTIVITY CAUSED BY THE EXPOSITION

New Depositors Are Swelling the Books of the Various Banks.

ESTIMATING THE MONEY TO COME

Mr. Alex Smith, Auditor of the Exposition, Calculates That \$35,000,000 Will Come to Atlanta Through the Big Fair.

There is a wonderful story of the lively pulsations of trade due to the impulse of the exposition told on the books of the banks of Atlanta.

The deposits at all the banks are higher today than they have ever before at this period of the year, and the bankers and their scores of bookkeepers and clerks are kept busy so far as their own books are concerned, after a long period of inactivity, to go to a thousand other hands, and become theirs also.

There is no better place to study the development of a city's business, no better place to watch its growth than on the be-fringed pages of its banks' deposit books.

To stand in the center of Atlanta, surrounded by the clatter of its busy streets from day to day, even in this midsummer period of the year; to see on every side the evidences of thrift and progress; to find the principal streets blocked high with building material here and there; to observe the dozens of towering buildings gradually ascending their way upward under the scientific manipulation of countless laborers whose skilled hands guide the trowel, the hammer and the saw; and to watch the loaded drays in almost endless lines plowing their way out from the wholesale centers to the various depots of the railroad—all these observations tell in a manner that Atlanta is fairly alive under the touch of some extraordinary power that is giving fresh blood to every artery and vein of commerce and trade.

But no definite idea is gained of the extent of the enlivened trades until one has cast a glance over the books that lie silent in the vaults of the banking institutions of the city.

To hear every banker declare "My deposits have gone far beyond any former mark since I have been in the business in Atlanta" is plain English which tells the whole story in a word or two.

The Lowry Banking Company makes report that there have been more deposits the past month or two recorded on its books than ever before at this period of the year. The Atlanta National Bank reiterates the sentiment.

The American Trust and Banking Company declares that its deposits yesterday were \$100,000 more than they were on the corresponding day of last year and that business in every branch has increased proportionately.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company says that there have been more deposits and more new depositors enlisted than ever before at this period.

The Merchants' bank makes a similar statement.

The capital city bank is gaining new patrons every day, and the deposits are running to enormous figures.

And so the story runs on, and on!

Some Facts and Figures.

When the exposition gates shall have been flung wide open to the civilized world and closed again; when the flags have waved from the pinnacles of every building and furled once more at the close of the big fair, it will be interesting to make a careful study of what will have been hurled into the city's arteries of finance and trade.

The following figures, furnished by Mr. Alex W. Smith, auditor of the exposition, tell wonderful stories of promise and unbounded progress:

Expenditures of the Exposition Company for building and operating—\$2,000,000

Of exhibitors in construction, installation and operation—1,000,000

Of concessionaires—1,000,000

Of United States exhibits—200,000

Of transportation companies, increased facilities and equipment—200,000

Of hotels, boarding houses and the city at large for the accommodation and detention of visitors—500,000

Of visitors, estimated—1,000,000

What Auditor Smith Says.

"The great bulk of this stupendous sum," says Mr. Smith, "will be expended during the last six months of this year. Added to the current expenses, it will be turned over at least four times, and thus cause an increase to the volume of business of no less than one hundred millions of dollars. The normal volume for this city, I believe, is about \$150,000,000 annually. This increase is net, and attributable solely to the influence of the exposition.

There'll Be No Collapse.

"No reaction will follow the close of the exposition. The temporary stagnation experienced by Chicago was due to two causes, both of which will be absent here, namely, the panic and over-building in the matter of hotels. We may expect the full tide of returning prosperity at that time, and our greatest danger is from lack of new hotels and other buildings, rather than a surplus.

"In addition to this, the great movement of population southward, so conspicuously begun, will be so accelerated by the influence of the exposition and kindred causes as to counteract the influence of the sudden cessation of the temporary stimulus of the exposition itself.

"The development of the mining and industrial resources of the southern states will increase with a bound, furnishing new wealth-producing centers and additional markets for local agricultural products.

"These combined influences may be safely relied upon to prevent reaction and stagnation.

And It Is No Boom.

"This whole movement is no 'boom,' but a spontaneous result of the combination of many widely different and slow-perfecting causes, principal among which may be noted:

"First, a new generation—north and south—since the war.

"Second, recuperation from the losses caused by the war in the south.

"Third, exploitation of the unsurpassed natural resources and climate in the south.

"Fourth, exhaustion of public lands in the west.

"Fifth, overcrowding in the east.

"Sixth, practical solution of the negro question and a desire to demonstrate it to the world.

"Seventh, a feeling of protest that the south was not adequately represented at the world's Columbian exposition.

"Eighth, Atlanta's keen foresight in discovering the situation and dauntless nerve and energy in grasping it and improving it.

"Atlanta will naturally and rightfully reap the first fruits of the harvest thus sown, and will make a long stride toward the accomplishment of her great destiny, and there shall be no retrogression. With face to the front and pressing well forward, she is blazing out the way to a new era of prosperity for this goodly land, during which her great achievements cannot now be imagined."

What Captain English Says.

Captain J. W. English, president of the American Trust and Banking Company,

WITH RAPID STRIDES

The Exposition Grounds Are a Master-piece of Landscape Gardening.

WORK ON THE BUILDINGS PROGRESSING

The Electrical Building Will Be Completed This Week.

HOW THE BUILDINGS APPEAR NOW

From Every Side the Scene Is One of Great Beauty—Buzzing Saws and Noisy Hammers.

Under the ringing blows of many hammers the exposition buildings have gone up until one will be completed this week, another will be completed by June last and several within but little more than a month.

It is the buildings and the progress that has been made in their construction that attract the eye of the visitor and seem to proclaim all that has been done. But this would be forgetting a remarkable feature.

The change in the topography of the exposition grounds is something wonderful. There is no radical change to be recorded, but the landscape work has all been done with an eye toward modifying the ruggedness of nature.

Already the red hills are made to look gray from the distance by the green of the growing grass, which is just beginning to show above the soil. It is not the grass of spring, but grass planted for the purpose of beautifying the scenery.

It is hard to estimate the progress that has been made in the past three months. There is a new impression to be received by each visit and there is left nothing for comparison save time. The exposition grounds as they now stand must be compared to what they were some three months ago before work began.

For more than three months an average of 1,500 men have worked faithfully upon buildings and grounds, and a force of this number means that something must have necessarily been accomplished. Great buildings have sprung up and are in various stages of completion. The landscape has been made beautiful and delightful to the eye. Standing to the left of the gateway a beautiful and inspiring scene lies before the visitor.

Directly in front are a plaza and driveway. The shrubbery has been set out with wonderful good taste and the grass is beginning to make a bright border that serves as the background for the landscape.

What Captain Lowry Says.

In reply to an inquiry from The Constitution, Captain Robert J. Lowry, of the Lowry Banking Company, makes the following statement concerning the comparative accounts of the bank for this period and the corresponding period of last year:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 11, 1895.—Editor Constitution: Comparing this date with the same date last year, the bank has had better feeling in business circles, and since the adjournment of congress, business questions have been solved with a better basis, confidence being restored slowly, but I think, surely. The business has improved greatly—a large number of new depositors have been secured, and I find a large number of new depositors for locations. Their expressions are such to make me believe that the business of our city, during the past year, has been better than ever before in its history. There have been more deposits than ever before at this period of the year. The Atlanta National Bank reiterates the sentiment.

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SKETCH SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EXPOSITION BUILDINGS UP TO DATE.



FINE ARTS. GOVERNMENT. MANUFACTURERS. FORESTRY. ELECTRICITY. TRANSPORTATION. MACHINERY. NEGRO BUILDING.

AGRICULTURAL

It was built. A great portion of the building is of staff. There are a great many elaborate panels on the outside of the building and a great deal of cleverness has been displayed in the arrangement of all.

On the north end of the building are the names of the most famous of French painters and sculptors, on the west side are the names of Americans, on the south end are the names of Italians and on the east side are those of Germans.

There are a number of medallions in the spaces and in the porches are elaborate decorations, which are to a great extent to be devoted to cherubim and fancy figures. There are still a few touches to be made before the building is completed, but as it now stands a splendid idea is obtained of what the building will be when completed.

The letters "C. S. I. E." are on every panel in bas relief.

Just to the northeast of the fine arts building is the government building. There are about one hundred men at work on this building. The government building is one of the most substantial buildings on the grounds. It is put together almost exclusively with bolts, and much of the work is iron. It will be two months or more before the building is ready to be turned over to the exposition directors. It has taken on shape, however, and is growing every day.

Just to the southwest of the government building is the transportation building. This building is very nearly completed. It is not only a handsome building, but is destined to contain a series of the most interesting exhibits. This is a feature which the world's fair failed to have and it was left for the Cotton States and International exposition to have a building set apart for the negroes.

Beyond the lake and straight across, just to the southwest of the transportation building, is the agricultural building. This building is very nearly completed. It is not only a handsome building, but is destined to contain a series of the most interesting exhibits. This is a feature which the world's fair failed to have and it was left for the Cotton States and International exposition to have a building set apart for the negroes.

Just at the right of the entrance is the agricultural building. It is near where the administration building and the state building will stand. The agricultural building is well under way and will be completed within the limit of time given the contractor. This building is rather severe in style, but is graceful in outline.

To the south of the agricultural building and to the west of the lake is the forestry and mineral building. This is probably the most unique and most artistic building on the grounds. The entire building is in the natural rough wood. The panels are of the rough seasoned wood used with the bark. The result is a building that is both beautiful and useful. It is one that it already beginning to attract attention. The selection of natural wood gives great scope for artistic work and the opportunity has been accepted by the architect.

The last building on the right is the machinery hall. Work on it has been pushed rapidly, as the exhibits that will be placed in it are of such a nature as will require more time to get them in place. In consequence the building will be ready very shortly and the exhibits will begin to come in. From a point just to one side of the building and some fifty yards up the hillside, the scene is truly beautiful.

Mr. Wilkins' Superb Foresight.

The entire conception of the arrangement of the buildings is one which reflects the greatest credit upon the master mind who has had charge of this portion of the work. The grounds, in the manner in which they have been laid out and arranged, are a masterpiece of landscape gardening. They have been arranged so as to bring out the most effective vistas and emphasize every point of natural beauty.

The grounds lie so as to form a natural amphitheater and the buildings have been arranged with an eye to taking advantage of this location. There was an opportunity presented for the artistic and superb arrangements of ground and buildings and that feature was immediately grasped by the man in charge of that department—Mr. Grant Wilkins. It will not be, however, until the buildings are completed and the grounds are turned over to the exposition management that the true perfection of his work will be seen.

From every bit of vantage ground the scene at the grounds is one that impresses. The grouping has been such as to make every building show to a splendid advantage from every point of view. If the present arrangement could have been bettered in the slightest there has been no suggestion offered to prove it. Mr. Wilkins has devoted his time, his thought and his energy to the work and in consequence success has followed him. He accepted every opportunity that the natural arrangement gave him and intensified where it was necessary and modified the togetherness where it added to the beauty of the place.

Even in its present uncompleted condition this fact is appearing strongly. With numbers of the workers yet to be begun and with much of the landscape work yet to be done, even now the grounds are beautiful. It has grown so in three short months that it is hard to prophesy what it may not be. Now it is a striking reality which may be so beautiful in the time before the exposition that it will take on the appearance of a dream.

Every arrangement at the Atlanta exposition will be superior to those at the world's fair. The buildings there were badly situated and the grounds were not such as would give much opportunity for an effective arrangement. To be near one building in Chicago meant to be unable to see but one. At the exposition here an inspiring view can be obtained of the grounds in their entirety. Every hillside has been made the site of a building and every knoll has been emphasized into graceful beauty. It is no wonder that every day, and on Sundays especially, crowds visit the exposition. The sight is one that is calculated to increase interest in the exposition. The buildings are seen under way. To come week after week means to see the great exposition grow. From sunrise until sunset the sound of hammer and the creaking of derricks and the harsh voice of many saws. They are all forerunners of the mighty hum of a great exposition.

Great Contest To Close.

The bread contest for \$20 in gold, first premium, and \$10 second premium, offered by the Dixie Baking Powder Company, will close Tuesday, May 14th, at 6 o'clock p. m.

A great number of ladies will enter this contest and it will be very interesting. The ladies will send six biscuits made with "Dixie" Baking Powder, to 1895 Peachtree, on Tuesday, and the next day the lady judges will meet at 11 o'clock to make the awards. The contest will be fair in every way, as not one of the judges will know who receives the premiums until all is over. This is a home industry and everybody should use "Dixie."

They make pure goods and are selling their baking powder not only in Atlanta, but will cover the south. The following well-known ladies will be the judges in the contest: Mrs. W. M. Dickinson, Mrs. J. D. Turner, Mrs. J. E. Maddox, Mrs. J. C. Harty, Mrs. J. E. King, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. G. T. Dodd, Mrs. R. D. Spalding, Mrs. Louie M. Brannan, Mrs. J. G. Oglesby, Mrs. Samuel W. Goode, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, Mrs. J. W. English, Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Mrs. H. M. Abbott, Mrs. Joseph Thompson. May 14th.

Advertisement for a suit to order for \$20.00.

Our show window is chuck full of these goods and they are actual bargains. We want you to see them. They have never sold for less than \$35.00. We show an all wool English Jacket Worsted Suiting this week which we make

TO ORDER FOR \$16.00

Can't be duplicated in the country at the price.

All \$7.00 Trousersings marked down to \$5.50.

See our window.

Samples and easy rules for self measurement mailed free on application.

That we are the Leaders and Regulators of prices on China and Glassware in Atlanta, and carry

the largest, finest and most complete stock in the South.

Out-of-Town Correspondence

Given careful attention. Goods packed, boxed and delivered at depot free of charge.

Remember==

For only \$8.44

A few more of those lovely Decorated Chamber Sets of 10 pieces for \$1.74 while they last.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.

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PRESERVE THE BERRIES!

There is nothing more delicious than preserved strawberries, canned strawberries, strawberry jam and jelly. Sugar is cheap and strawberries are finer, cheaper and more abundant just now than ever before in the history of the world.

For the next ten days we will sell the

Old Reliable Mason Fruit Jars

at 5c apiece for pints and 10c apiece for quarts. Tin top Jelly Tumblers at 3c apiece. Agate Preserving Kettles, light and durable, not affected by acids, 2-quart, 48c; 3-quart, 60c; 4-quart, 75c; 6-quart, 90c.

Don't buy an Ice Cream Freezer till you have examined our stock and prices. We keep all kinds and all sizes. Our prices are at zero.

We Can Suit You In Refrigerators

Price, size, style and finish. See them before buying.

Water Coolers, the newest and latest patterns, nickel faucets, all sizes.

Croquet Sets, 8 balls, 74c.

The latest and newest decorations in Berry Saucers and Ice Cream Plates. Ask to see them.

"A LITTLE FLYER"

IN

DINNER SETS

Don't lose your breath. We have only 50 sets and will let them all go at this price. They are light, thin goods, new dainty shapes, lovely decorations with gold tracings, gold handles and edges, full and complete sets of 100 pieces.

For only \$8.44

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Can't be duplicated in the country at the price.

TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

Willard house is open for season of 1895 with first-class accommodations, and is waiting for tourists to eat its delicious fried chicken, golden butter, honey and a world of good things, and drink the pure milk and sweet mineral water. Special rates for May 1st and 2nd.

Advertisement for a suit to order for \$20.00.

Our show window is chuck full of

FUN FURNISHED FOR FAMILIES FREE!

Pure, clean fun is as necessary to the average American citizen as his dinner. When you see a man in any spot in America going along with a long face, either he hasn't had his share of fun that day or he's just got a bill for his wife's Easter Bonnet. ∴ ∴ We've furnished a whole lot of fun for this end of the earth in the last year. First it was fun to guess where we came from and how long we'd stay. Then it was fun to guess how long before we'd quit selling goods cheap to get people coming. Then it was fun for a certain class of men to come in about once a week to tell us they really enjoyed reading our "ads." ∴ ∴ We're having the fun now. The men that first read the "ads" for the fun in 'em are reading them to-day for the profit in them. ∴ ∴ Fathers of families are buying clothes for their boys here as well as themselves. The boys' clothes don't cost them anything in one sense. It's a pretty queer man that can't save enough on his own clothes to buy clothes for his boys. ∴ ∴ The latch-string of this store is out to all Atlanta, and to all who can get to Atlanta. Come and study the store and its ways; it's as unlike other stores as we can make it, in being better.

Every Thread Wool.



For \$5.00 choice of 500 Men's Suits, in black all wool Cheviots. Handsome, well made garments made to sell at \$10.00.

An Immense Bargain.



For \$7.50, choice of 500 Men's Suits, in round or square cut Sacks and Frocks, fine Clay Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Imported Scotch Tweeds, and hundreds of handsome light shades of Cheviots and Cassimeres that are so stylish and popular. Never sold for less than \$12.00 to \$15.00.

Extraordinary Value.



Takes choice of 1,000 Men's Suits, of choicest Imported Clay Worsteds, Cassimeres, Vicunas, Unfinished Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, black, blue and fancy Cheviots, made in Sacks and Cutaways, perfectly trimmed and tailored, and fully equal to the suit your tailor charges \$30.00 for. It's the kind of suit for which you ought to pay \$18.00.

Some Fine Figuring.



It has taken some shrewd financing to put such suits as are in our \$12.00 grade on our counters at that price. \$18.00 is nearer their worth. In the making we have been just as particular as if they were the finest. The fabric is the best we ever made up at \$12. There's a variety most as large as at \$15.00.

The Famous "Fifteen."



Isn't stretching the fact a bit to say we've got nearly as many styles in our \$16.00 grade as others can muster at all prices. Nor boasting to say that ours are as good as others at \$20.00—'cause it's too apparent. The maker's profit that we save is spent in better fabrics, better trimming, better everything. You needn't go beyond \$16.00, and you'll be well dressed.

Men's Shoes.

Men's French Calf hand-sewed Shoes, positively worth \$4.00.....For this week	\$2.98
Men's Satin Calf Shoes, all shapes, positively worth \$2.50.....For this week	\$1.98
Men's Satin Calf Shoes, all styles, positively worth \$2.00.....For this week	\$1.48
Men's serviceable Buff Shoes, 'foot form' or pointed toes, positively worth \$1.50.....For this week	\$1.25
Men's solid working Shoe, Globe cap toe, positively worth \$1.25.....For this week	98c

Ladies' Sandals.

Ladies' Patent Leather Sandals, pretty buckles, positively worth \$2.....For this week	\$1.25
Ladies' Dongola Slippers, fancy buckles, positively worth \$1.50.....For this week	98c
Ladies' turned Dongola Oxfords, positively worth \$1.25.....For this week	75c
Ladies' 3-button Prince Albert or patent leather trimming up front, positively worth \$2.50.....For this week	\$1.48
Ladies' Cloth Top or Kid Top, corrugated vamp, Oxfords, positively worth \$2. For this week	\$1.25
Ladies' Cloth or Kid Top Oxfords, pretty styles, positively worth \$1.50.....For this week	98c
Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords, sizes somewhat broken positively worth \$1.25.....For this week	75c
Ladies' Dongola Patent Tip Oxfords, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, positively worth \$1.....For this week	69c
Ladies' Hand-sewed Dongola House Slippers, positively worth \$1.25.....For this week	75c
Ladies' Comfort Slippers, positively worth 75c. For this week.....	48c

MISSSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Misses' Tan and Black Sandals, stylish toes, positively worth \$1.50.....For this week	98c
Misses' Tan and Oxfords, comfortable shapes, positively worth \$1.50.....For this week	98c
Misses' Tan or Black Turned Oxfords, sizes somewhat broken, positively worth \$1.25.....For this week	69c
Children's Black or Tan Oxfords, a sample lot, sizes 6 to 10 1-2, positively worth \$1.....For this week	48c
Children's Strap Slippers, patent leather tips, sizes 6 to 8, positively worth 75c.....For this week	48c
Infant Hand-Sewed Strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 5, positively worth \$1.....For this week	48c
Infant sample lot strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 5, positively worth 75c.....For this week	25c

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

The big selling we're doing in this department is the natural outcome of the careful attention we've been devoting to what is now recognized as the largest, best assorted, lowest-priced Boys' Clothing stock in Atlanta.



All-wool Suits in pretty mixed goods, 4 to 15 years, well worth \$2.50.....\$1.48

A splendid assortment of spring styles in Blue and Black Clay Worsteds and Cassimere Suits and the newest Mixed Cheviots; specially well made and finished; patent waistbands, some with double knees and seats; good \$5 and \$6 value for.....\$3.98

Double Breasted Suits in fine all-wool Cheviots, an immense assortment of the newest spring patterns and makes; good serge linings, neatly finished; patent waistbands and extra pieces; 4 to 14 years; good value at \$4.00; marked.....\$2.48

Scotch Cheviot Reefer Suits, fine all wool, neat Spring effects; braid trimmed; deep sailor collar; patent waistbands and extra pieces; well worth \$4.50 to \$5.50.....\$2.98

Navy Blue Reefer Suits, neatly and prettily trimmed with embroidery, worth \$3.....\$1.98

Handsome All-wool Fauntleroy Suits, garses, navy blue and green, reverse fronts and extra collars; neatly trimmed in fine Silk Embroidery or Braid; worth \$7 and \$8.....\$4.98

All-wool Blue Cheviot and Gray Serge Sailor Suits, full blouse, deep sailor collar, jauntily trimmed in red, black or white; splendid \$4 Suit.....\$2.48

Knee Pants, All-wool Cheviots, neat patterns; patent waistbands; 4 to 15 years; worth 75c.....48c

Navy Blue Fauntleroy Suits, all wool, reverse fronts; pants with bows and buckles, worth \$3.00.....\$1.98

Wash Suits, 3 to 8, one dollar value, at.....48c



Special Sale Men's Trousers:

450 pairs Men's neat hair line Stripes, Check and mixed Patterns, regular \$4 value. Choice, any size, \$2.00

Something Interesting in Hats.

Straw Hats are ready; very little change in styles. The Hat that suits is the Hat we sell. The Straw Hats are:
The 50c kind for.....25c
The 75c kind for.....38c
The \$1.00 kind for.....48c
The \$1.25 kind for.....75c
Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the \$2.00 kind for.....98c
The \$3.00 kind for.....\$1.48
The \$3.50 kind for.....\$1.98

Choice Bits

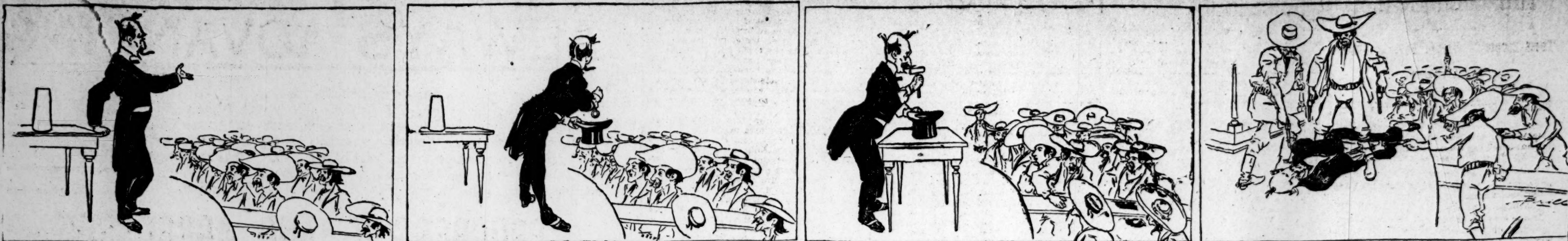
of Haberdashery offered at special prices. They are honestly bargains. Full values at fractional prices. Some of the loss is ours—some the manufacturers. But it's all gain for you.
Nobby, stylish, correct Neckwear, 50c goods for.....25c
\$1.00 goods for.....50c
Negligee Shirts, worth \$1.00, at.....48c
White Shirts, laundered, worth \$1.00, at.....48c
Sweaters, worth 50c, at.....25c
Sweaters, worth \$1.00, at.....50c
White Vests, worth \$1.50, at.....69c
Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, at.....25c
Boys' Eancy Blouse Waists, a large lot way under price, worth \$1.00, here.....48c



Mail Orders.

Parties residing outside of Atlanta receive the same attention as if they were here in person. We give this department our very best attention, and if you desire to order of us rest assured we will see that you get the best possible worth for the amount sent us. Write for what you want and we will see that you get it promptly. Samples of Suits and Pants and price list of Shoes sent to any address.

SLEIGHT OF HAND DIDN'T GO IN ARIZONA.



1.—Professor Outersight: "Now, will some of the gentlemen lend me a few watches and a hat?"

2.—Ah, that's it. Now, you see, I drop the watches inside the hat—

3.—Mash them with this mallet, and—

Chorus: "What's that you said? Hold up your hands! Kill! Hang him!"

ARP AND HIS WIFE.

The Old People Are Lonely Now That There Are No Children WITH THEIR MUSICAL VOICES

Resounding Through the Old Home—The Children Married and Gone—Bill and Mrs. Arp by Themselves.

"The evil that men do lives after them. The good that men do is often forgotten. But mark the sweet breath of grief when a good man or a good woman dies. When a stone falls into the bosom of a glassy lake it is said that the shock is not confined to a little space around where it fell, but the circles widen and recede until they reach the distant shore, and even the earth has felt it. Just so the lives of good people are all the time giving out wavelets that never stop. They reach from man to man, from father to son, and go on down through the corridors of time, and like the flow of a peaceful river they nourish as they go. Good examples and good influences outlive bad ones."

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime." The evil that men do does not live long after they are dead. The influences of bad men stop with their breath. Who mourns who attends the funeral who pronounces the eulogy? But mark the sweet breath of grief when a good man or a good woman dies. When a stone falls into the bosom of a glassy lake it is said that the shock is not confined to a little space around where it fell, but the circles widen and recede until they reach the distant shore, and even the earth has felt it. Just so the lives of good people are all the time giving out wavelets that never stop. They reach from man to man, from father to son, and go on down through the corridors of time, and like the flow of a peaceful river they nourish as they go. Good examples and good influences outlive bad ones."

I was ruminating about this because of the recent death of two good people whom I loved and who were my personal friends. A man and a woman—Campbell Wallace of Atlanta, and Mother Sparks, of some town. Their time was out and it was a fitting thing for them to go and nobody grieves, except in a sad, sweet way. In fact it was a triumph for them to die a victory. Major Wallace, in his sixtieth year, had outlived all the companions of his youth. He had seen many panics and many perils; had lived in sunshine and in storm; had spent his youth and part of his manhood when there were no railroads, nor telegraphs, nor steamships, nor cotton gins, but he marched with the procession and was among the first to build railroads and to operate them. In active progressive life for more than sixty years, he never wavered from the path of duty and justice, but his whole life was adorned by good will and good temper. What a cheerful old age he led! I have a letter from him now that he wrote me on his eightieth birthday. A kind, cheerful, hopeful letter, full of love to God and love to man, and it was written with a gray goose quill in a sound, strong hand, and without blot or blemish. I know that children should not bank too much on a father's reputation, but still children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have a right to be proud that Campbell Wallace's blood flows in their veins.

And that good old mother in Israel, Mrs. Ann Sparks. One of the heroines we do not find in the books, but a heroine all the same. How bravely she went through the perils and trials of the war; how nobly she took the place of husband and father; how lovingly and tenderly did she rear the children left in her charge; how serenely she trusted in the God of the widow and the fatherless; what a comfort she was to her church, and how ardently she loved everything and everybody whom God loved. I never met her but what I felt better for her presence, and now I never think of her without realizing the sweet incense that emanates from the memory of the loved and blessed dead.

No. The good is not interred with their bones. It will continue to live and bless generations to come. Suppose every person should live and die like these two—well, that would be the dawn of the millennium.

Old people are getting scarce and lonely. None but the aged know anything of that peculiar feeling that comes over a man or a woman when they hear of another death among the flock that grows smaller and smaller as the years roll on. Another one gone—and after while another. When a man nears his three-score year and ten he is almost afraid to count up the number who are left. It makes him feel lonely and unconsciously he whispers: "One shall be taken and another left."

For more than two months my wife and I have been living alone—all alone in a great big house with eight rooms—not even a cat to mew nor a canary bird to sing. But we sometimes borrow a grandchild for a day or a night and our kindred visit us quite often. Nevertheless, the fact remains that our children have all left us and now I sit at one side of a little round table and my wife at the other as I ask a blessing at our daily meals. It's funny, isn't it? Forty years ago I bought an extension table, for the children were coming along and every three or four years a new leaf had to be put in and by and by the table grew long—very long—and there were five children on each side. Soon a boy left us and then a girl and a leaf was taken out. Then two more boys and another girl and another leaf was put away

in the closet—and so it has been going on and on until now all the leaves are gone and the table is round. But we will have two of the girls back from Florida soon and a little grandchild and home will look bright again. My wife keeps busy looking after her flowers and making little mysterious garments like she used to make "when you and I were young, Maggie," and I hoe the beans and potatoes and transplant the beets and pick the strawberries and dig the bluegrass turf on the back lane and roll it up to the front yard and bed it where she tells me. The tuber roses are coming up, and so is the gladiolus, sweet peas and nasturtium are growing apace and morning glories are reaching for the canes. I never saw flowers and grass grow so fast or so pretty. They tell not, neither do they spin, but silver and gold will not compare with them. All the silver and gold in the world would not buy all the flowers if they were put up for sale and no more were to come. How little do we prize the beauties of nature until we lose them! Verily, the Creator has been good to His creatures, for He has made the best things the cheapest and the most beautiful cost us nothing.

BILL ARP.

"SPREAD EAGLE."

A Monumental Curiosity of Middle Georgia—An Indian Story.

Perhaps the greatest curiosity in middle Georgia, and the least known, is the "Spread Eagle" monument, situated on the plantation of Goodwin Scott, in the upper portion of Putnam county, near the intersecting lines of the counties of Morgan and Jasper. How long this structure has been standing no one can tell, but it was probably erected before the discovery of America by Columbus.

For all we know it may owe its construction to some ancient, prehistoric race. True there are old Indian legends connected with "Spread Eagle," but we accept these simply as legends.

This imposing structure was erected to represent a huge bird, lying upon its back, with its wings and tail spread out—hence its name "Spread Eagle." The representation is built entirely of small stones, the largest not exceeding ten pounds in weight, and constructed with such systematic precision that an architect or no Indian skill must have superintended the work of its erection. Even at this writing one can stand a short distance away and almost see the pinfeathers in one of the enormous wings. This mass of stones extends over an acre of ground, the highest point—the breast of the bird—being about twenty feet. Considering the scarcity of stones in the vicinity, yet the amount of work done in the beginning and completion of the work, indeed, some geologists—I have forgotten his name—in writing of this same curiosity, estimate that it would have cost many men at constant daily labor, at least three years to gather and arrange the stones that form the monument.

The work is as intact today as it was when first completed, except a portion of the highest elevation which represents the left breast of the bird. This part has been torn away; done, perhaps, by some tourist hunter, seeking for buried treasures. It is quite a task to walk around this enormous work and study it thoroughly. Those who have tried it are commonly of the opinion that it is a masterpiece of Indian art. If the sightseer wishes to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the wonder. Without trenching further upon the territory of curiosity gatherers, the above description must suffice, and if the readers of the Constitution, especially those in this immediate vicinity, desire to obtain a better estimate of the "Spread Eagle," advise them by all means to visit it, and I am certain they will never regret the trip.

As a general thing, all unique and ancient curiosities of an unknown construction have some story or legend connected with their origin. The "Spread Eagle" is no exception to this rule. It has an old Indian story, the details of which are very interesting, and I think will well bear publication. The story was told to me by a famous Walton mill on Little river, in the lower portion of Morgan county. He claimed that the story was told to him in his early youth by an aged Indian, many of whom were in this county at the time. The story goes as follows:

Many, many years ago, long before the feet of the white man had trod these lands, there dwelt near the spot where the "Spread Eagle" monument now stands, a small tribe of Indians, governed by an old white-haired chief who loved peace better than he did war.

The smallness of the tribe and the love of peace of the old chief made his band an object of insignificance and contempt to the more powerful surrounding tribes, and it was left to enjoy its seclusion and solitude alone.

For many years these peace-loving Indians lived in quiet and contentment. At last a cloud came and hovered over them—a cloud so appalling and black that it struck a chill of terror to their very hearts. This cloud was in the shape of an enormous bird, the size of which had never been seen or equaled before. It was of the eagle species, and its food was human beings. It would suddenly dart down upon an unsuspecting savage, seize him in its enormous claws and bear him away as easily as a hawk could carry off a bird. Its great size and strength was marvelous. From the date of its appearance, every tribe throughout the country began to suffer from the loss of some of its bravest warriors and hunters; and the great eagle,

as it was called, became a reigning terror. Its home was located on the top of a tall mountain, composed of one solid rock, and about two days' journey north of the tribe of the old chief. This is about the distance and direction of Stone Mountain. Many expeditions were formed and sent out to kill this terrible monster, but the bands would invariably return unsuccessful, with many braves missing from the ranks. The bird would never attack a force of men, but would readily accept a challenge from a single warrior, always coming off victorious—killing his enemy and bearing him off in triumph. These expeditions had proved so disastrous to the Indians, and without the least success, that they were finally abandoned, and the great eagle continued his reign of terror without molestation. In the tribe of the old peace-loving chief there dwelt a young Indian, tall, powerful and handsome, named Manecoo. None could drive an arrow straighter or throw a tomahawk farther than he; and his gentle and mild disposition made him a favorite with all. About the time of which I write, Manecoo had taken to his bosom a young Indian maiden, Eulahaha (Laughing Bird). He loved his young bride dearly, and his love was returned with equal warmth by Eulahaha. Nothing seemed to mar the serenity of their lives until the great eagle came. The wife was in constant fear for the husband, and the husband in constant fear for the wife. One day, as Manecoo was returning from a successful hunt with a huge buck, he was overtaken by the eagle, he hailed to Eulahaha on entering the village, and she, all glowing with pride at her husband's success, ran out to meet him. She had taken with her a few skins from the wigwam when there was a great rushing sound, like the roaring of a mighty wind, and the monster eagle darted down upon her and, seizing her with his great talons, bore her away.

For some moments Manecoo stood as if turned to stone, so sudden and appalling was the stroke that robbed him of his blood. Then, recovering himself, with a hoarse cry he threw the deer from his shoulder and dashed into the wigwam. Hastily collecting a full quiver of the best arrows he could find and snatching up a few hunks of dried venison, he rushed out into the forest, taking the direction of the flight of the great bird. In such a short space of time that Manecoo was gone before the other Indians could recover from their surprise and stupefaction.

"Manecoo has gone to hunt the great eagle," they said; "we will never see him again." And they moved about the village terror and despondency depicted on every countenance. Just as the sun was setting on the fourth day after the appearance of the great eagle and Manecoo's departure, the natives were startled on hearing a wild warwhoop just on the outskirts of the village. In a few moments the entire populace had gathered to the spot where a strange sight met their gaze. An Indian warrior stood facing them, but in such a rattle of arms and legs that it could not be recognized. Great masses of flesh had been stripped from all parts of his body, his face and neck were bare, his hair was long and ugly, and his body was covered with scars. He had been torn completely from his socket, at his feet, with his right foot resting upon his body lay the great eagle, rigid in death. It is Manecoo, they cried, "and he has slain the great eagle!"

"Yes, it is I—Manecoo," said the Indian—"Manecoo, the strong." And I have slain the great eagle. Oh, my people, my heart, though sluggish with sorrow, is glad to witness this triumph. I will tell you how I have slain him, but in return he has given me my death blow, and soon I will join my father in the happy land of the great Manitou. The way was long and the journey tedious, but I return to you to offer to you the trophy on which I have journeyed through the spirit land together and I can whisper in your ear the love of my heart and she will not be afraid to tell you the truth.

For a moment he stood erect, defiant and triumphant. Then, like one who is suddenly bereft of all strength, he tottered, swayed and fell prostrate across the body of the great bird. His comrades rushed forward and raised his dead body, but life was lost. Manecoo had gone to join his Eulahaha in the spirit land of Manitou. The news soon spread throughout the country that the eagle had been slain, and the neighboring tribes flocked to the spot in great numbers to behold the lifeless terror that had caused so much sorrow and woe.

The body of Manecoo was bedecked in all the habiliments of a chieftain and lay stretched out in the center of the village with the great eagle at his feet. A score of Indians scoured the summit of the tall rock mountain where they had slain the half-devoured body of the hapless Eulahaha, which they carried with them back to the village. Side by side these two were buried, after which a council of all the tribes was held and it was decided to erect a fitting monument to Manecoo in honor of the great service he had rendered his race.

And so the great "Spread Eagle" monument was begun. It took years to complete the work, but the Indians never faltered for a moment in their labors, each tribe taking turns at gathering stones and placing them in position. The monument, finally the work was finished and stood before them in all of its grandeur and magnificence—a perfect semblance of the bird which it represented. The day of its completion was celebrated with great feasting and rejoicing, and that day it was christened the "Spread Eagle," and even until this day has it retained the name.

Such is the story of "Spread Eagle." Fifty years ago it was a absorbing topic among the residents of Putnam and Jasper counties, some of them never wearying of relating the story. Indeed, one enthusiastic citizen of Jasper county became so enraptured over the exploit of Manecoo that he named his first born after him, and the son bears the name to this day, though somewhat abbreviated by his intimate friends in the rather vulgar appellation of "Nick." MILLARD GEORGE.

Madison, Ga.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Brown Is All Disconsolate Over the Loss of His Boy.

RUNNING AWAY FROM THE OLD HOME

Some Plain Talk To Those Who Sow the Seed of Discontent in the Minds of the Young.

For The Constitution.

There is hardly a day of late but what you may find of some young boy running away from his home; it has grown to be alarming times it has come so near home as to include Brown's boy in the runaways.

Such things do not bother me personally, but I cannot help from sympathizing with my old friend in his loss. I have been powerful cheerful now for quite awhile, but Brown is not, and he refuses to be comforted. Hear him as he wails:

"Cursed is the land, and cursed his fate, Who's home is in a discontented state; Every cursed should be that false pretending friend That sows of discontent wherever he enters in. The serpent with his deadly fangs, No man can escape such pangs; As he or her that under friendly cloak Conceals the club that strikes the deadly stroke. As feigning angels, devils sow their discontent, While crying out that only good is meant."

The disconsolate condition of Brown and his plaints has put me in a train of thought upon the social situation. My old friend declares that the social condition of these United States is deplorable. We all know what the political conditions are.

Every class of society has its standard of life. There is nothing wrong in this, but when one class goes to work to convince other classes that their standard is the only right standard, then the wrong is present. There would not be so much danger in any of these matters if it was not a fact that every class has its hypocrites, and these hypocrites are loud mouthed and conspicuous and overdo the intent of their own rank and file in their desire to be prominent in their desire to be as publicists and praised as the over diligent in good. These hypocrites weigh a knowledge of their own littleness, strive with an impudence that is blinding in the role of Christian workers in the most ostentatious display which they lack in moral rectitude. Their right hand is sure to know what their left hand doeth, and all people will know it, too, if sounding it from the pulpit and the platform.

Figuratively, these hypocrites, often called "good men," are snakes, and I wish I had the power to make them take the form of snakes in the night, in a few moments crawling through the earth, dragging in the slime of Brown's indignation, despised of man and causing to flee from their approach the children of men.

If they failed to do this, he would know they would not be dangerous, but they are cunning fellows and have many disguises. Some of them put on the sacred cloak of religion to cover their villainy, and, fortified behind the pretense of working for the meek and lowly Jesus, there is no argument against their wiles.

I told Brown today that it because of his fame as a poet that he was so angry against him; his boy should have better opportunities than he could ever have had by staying upon the old farm at home. This remark stirred the old man. Said he:

"If it be fame that brings us this lot, Then he is doubly blessed who has it not; We all have something, sure, to make us moan, But he is cursed the worst whom friends won't leave alone— Pretended friends, that cry from high places— And ever boastful are of Christian graces; Of these I speak, these vile and cursed pretenders— These hypocrites that lure by holding up false splendors."

But I have nothing to do with the villainy that scattered the seed of discontent in Brown's household, further than a sympathy for my old friend, but I do have something to do with the trend of the times and every man that has the good of his country at heart, and a desire to perpetuate the principles of the Christian religion and the ordinances of the church has something to do with the matter.

These hypocrites should not run us from the church, nor shall they run me, but such methods as will sow the seeds of discontent in the humblest home—no matter what the pretense may be—is worse than Ingelsism or any other ism.

Were it not for the spark of Christian comfort that yet flickers in the heart of Brown, he would be a howling anarchist today, ready to deny God, to tear down government, to throw dynamite, for his boy was his boy, and no oily tongued scoundrel had a right to sow the seed that took him from the farm and from his home with the old folks.

Here is where we all have an interest, common with Brown. The boy must stay at home, and no Christian people can afford to give their countenance to anything to the contrary.

Forty years ago the boys staid at home till they were full twenty years of age, and many a son of the old man. No man, nor woman, nor church, nor state would have dared to have entered an old-time Georgia home with any cunning wiles to lure discontent.

The country prospered in those days; the church was magnified and the home was cheerful. The old father was a very large man around his own fireside in those days, the mother was a queen and the children were content and joyful. We must get back to that state of affairs again, or as near back as we possibly can.

There is no use to cry out against the child's environment, or sound the hypocritical song of moral atmosphere, or plead opportunity for the child. This country must be saved by the home influence, home attachments and home industry. The father and the mother must guide these

homes for better or for worse—no other hope for the country. Who is it so wise that would claim to know the best way of raising a family? One thing I have noticed through life is that those people who appear so anxious and lose so much time spattering around about the affairs of others neglect their own matters and grow up children to become thieves and vagabonds.

Brown has other sons of whom he is proud—grown up sons—and they were never in court nor in jail, and I doubt if all the conspirators that sowed the seeds of discontent at his home could show as clear a record for those whom they have raised. As the song goes, your garments should be whiter than snow and spotless before you assume the responsibility of setting up standards for the guidance of others, and the old hypocrites should remember that the memory of man travels backward a long way when it comes to make a critical comparison of the fittest person for a sacred duty.

My sympathy for Brown and my desire to save other boys from being led away, and further my opinion based upon some observation and much thought, to the effect that the home must be preserved, has led me to say more than I would have said and more than the mere departure of Brown's boy would have called for.

I am now, as I have always expressed myself, for the old home, the old church and the old mamma and daddy. Conspiracies to the contrary may prevail for a season, but the old home, the old church and the old father must and will prevail at last and forever.

My heart is not in touch with Brown's melancholy nor with such seriousness as I have been expressing upon. The sky is bright, the woods are green and wild flowers are scattered everywhere the birds sing just as sweetly as they ever sang before, and the little branch ripples over the pebbles at my feet with just as sweet a murmur as it has bright a sparkle. Since the day the corn is ready to plow, cotton is up, the garden is green and we all have appetites like unto alligators.

"So just let the wild world wag as it will, We'll be gay and happy still. I am now, as I have always expressed myself, for the old home, the old church and the old mamma and daddy. Conspiracies to the contrary may prevail for a season, but the old home, the old church and the old father must and will prevail at last and forever."

SARGE PLUNKETT.

To a Flower Found by the Wayside.

O crushed and broken flower By dusty wayside lying, What wanton hand hath plucked thee And left thee broken, dying?

Didst fall from hand of a maiden, Or from her pulsing breast, Where softly thou wast resting In a dainty, ribbowed nest?

Or did some thoughtless schoolboy With restless, ruthless hand, Snatch thee, while sadly hastening To join some truant band?

Perchance with fair companions Thou wast culled at dewy morn And fashioned into a garland For the grave of a dear first-born.

Perhaps some joyous May queen From her fragrant crown has lost One luckless, broken blossom, As her airy curls she tossed.

I know not by what mischance Thy petals lost their fragrance, I know thou art faint and fallen— Thy beauty and freshness past.

Poor, hapless, faded flower, Thou yet shalt be upborne, And smoothed by gentle fingers Thy petals bruised and torn.

And cooling drops from the fountain Thy wounds shall softly lave, Like tears for thy sad life's ending— The life which the dear Lord gave.

So may some human flower Pullen and frail though fair, Be gently uplifted, By love and kindly care.

—LOUISE THRETE HODGES.

A writer in The Century contradicts again the statement, so often made, that Judge Taney, in the Dred Scott case, gave the judicial decision that the negro in this country had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Every lawyer has long known that there was no such decision made, but many million people still believe that there was a dictum of this character in Judge Taney's opinion as rendered. This writer shows that there was not even this. What Judge Taney really said was that this was the status of the negro at the time of national constitution was framed. The Judge does not confine himself to this country alone in putting this view. He states that this was the condition of the negro the civilized world over, and that he was then bought and sold simply as a chattel by the recognized nations of Christendom generally.

There is no use to cry out against the child's environment, or sound the hypocritical song of moral atmosphere, or plead opportunity for the child. This country must be saved by the home influence, home attachments and home industry. The father and the mother must guide these

homes for better or for worse—no other hope for the country. Who is it so wise that would claim to know the best way of raising a family? One thing I have noticed through life is that those people who appear so anxious and lose so much time spattering around about the affairs of others neglect their own matters and grow up children to become thieves and vagabonds.

Brown has other sons of whom he is proud—grown up sons—and they were never in court nor in jail, and I doubt if all the conspirators that sowed the seeds of discontent at his home could show as clear a record for those whom they have raised. As the song goes, your garments should be whiter than snow and spotless before you assume the responsibility of setting up standards for the guidance of others, and the old hypocrites should remember that the memory of man travels backward a long way when it comes to make a critical comparison of the fittest person for a sacred duty.

My sympathy for Brown and my desire to save other boys from being led away, and further my opinion based upon some observation and much thought, to the effect that the home must be preserved, has led me to say more than I would have said and more than the mere departure of Brown's boy would have called for.

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SARGE PLUNKETT.

MAKING SURE OF IT.



Mr. Goldleaf—Be mine, and I'll throw my fortune at your feet. Miss Updicate—Oh, that's not necessary. I'll take it in my hand.

HE ACCOUNTED FOR IT.



"Are you the man of the house?" "Yes, sir." "Where's your wife?" "Dead, sir." "I thought so."

GOOD LEGS FOR CROQUET.



She—Miss Johnson, were los' de middle arch. Woon yo' please stan' in its place? He—I Wondah ef dat's a compliment?

REPARTEE.



Boy—Hello, mister! What luck?

Mr. Fly—Great, boy, great! Two more in my basket nearly as big as this. Gave a lot of small ones to a little chump about your size. Have you had any luck at all, bub?

Boy—Well, just fair to middlin', nothin' to brag of. Sold my largest ones to a jay about your size.



1.—Let me see, where is the 'Star Route'?"

2.—I'll consult the map."

3.—And just then—

4.—The spring roller slipped.

FOR THE DRAMA.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Proposed Exhibit at the Exposition.

WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE

Mrs. Littleton and Her Plans—How They Have Prospered—The Building She Proposes To Build.

It is the object of every great fair or exposition to present to the world some enterprise it has not known before—to leave some monument, as it were, to mark its success. At the last exposition of Paris there was the Eiffel tower; the world's fair had its woman's building; the Ferris wheel, while the Cotton States and International exposition will present, among other things, the first dramatic exhibit from an artistic and commercial standpoint. There have been no-called dramatic exhibits, but they were always on an individual basis, excluded from the general participation of the dramatic profession as an art, but the exhibit here will combine every phase of the dramatic world, artistic, practical, commercial. There is no reason why the south, with its reputation of appreciation of genius and culture, should not be the first to concede to the drama its dignity and glory as an art, and give the dramatist his rightful position with painters, poets, sculptors and architects.

When the idea of this exhibit was first considered by the woman's board last October, Mrs. M. L. Littleton proposed to undertake the organization of an enterprise, and suggesting a number of plans that might be carried out, asked the proper authority to go to New York and present them to the dramatic enthusiasts. The magnitude of such an undertaking on the part of woman appealed the majority, but Mrs. Joseph Thompson, with that appreciation of woman's capacity which distinguishes her and has characterized her every movement, gave Mrs. Littleton great encouragement and furthered her success by appointing Mrs. William Dickinson chairman of the dramatic committee. President Collier and members of the executive board, appreciating the benefit that would arise from such an enterprise, bringing together as it will a large class of people eager for recognition in the commercial as well as professional world, gave Mrs. Littleton the required authority to represent the exposition in this matter in New York. With an option on the necessary site for a building, and a determination to succeed, Mrs. Littleton went to New York in October. As the guest of her kinswoman, Mrs. John S. Wise, she met with the wealthiest and most prominent people of New York, patrons and lovers of the drama, and found, she says, no difficulty in practically interesting them in her project.

Many Were Interested. Among them were such well-known people as the John S. Wises, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Plant, Mr. O'Brien of the Plant system, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond, Major Moses Handy, Mrs. Ellen A. Ford, lady manager at large from New York at the Cotton States and International exposition, Mr. Harry Miner, Mr. Wemyss Henderson, Hon. Harry Miner, Messrs. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger and others of equal distinction. "In fact," says Mrs. Littleton, "my attempts met with the greatest enthusiasm and the dramatic and theatrical factions at war with one another seemed to unite in a desire to be represented in a dramatic exhibit." Among the many letters from people interested was the following from A. M. Palmer, of New York, who has been most generous in his interest in the matter: "To Theatrical Managers and the Profession Generally: Having designated fully the contemplated dramatic exhibit of the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta, I am of the opinion, if carried out on the splendid plans projected, it will be the most important to the profession. It has my hearty cooperation, and co-operation. A. M. PALMER."

Mr. Howard P. Taylor, vice president of the American Dramatist Club, writes: "Mrs. M. L. Littleton—Dear Madam: I have listened with pleasure to the details of the proposed dramatic exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition and am of the opinion that it will give phenomenal impetus to the drama as it exists today, and will be a positive step toward the development and advancement of legitimate American dramatic literature. I heartily commend the idea to my fellow scribes and will lend what personal influence I may have to the project. Very respectfully yours, HOWARD P. TAYLOR."

After four months of hard but fruitful labor, Mrs. Littleton developed the necessary plans and presenting them before the exposition board applied for the necessary concessions. The progress of her undertaking and her applications were enthusiastically received by the board. Mr. Forrest Adair, who had encouraged Mrs. Littleton throughout her work, advocated the dramatic exhibit, and spoke eloquently in behalf of it. Mr. Inman said in his speech on the subject before the board:

"Mrs. Littleton is a brave woman, and has fought against many difficulties. In her successful undertaking she will have accomplished more than any person connected with this exposition. I am heartily in favor of granting the concessions to her." The concessions are now secured, and soon will begin the erection of a building that will stand as one of the monuments of the Cotton States and International exposition as well as of the black and energy of the woman's department.

The Building. When it is known that Mr. Downing has designed the building and that every detail of the exterior and interior will be suggested by him it is unnecessary to say it will be an exhibit from an architectural point. The building, with an exterior artistic beauty of that style of architecture known as the Spanish renaissance. Each corner of the structure will develop a tower pierced with small windows and surmounted by very ornate pinnacles, ideal in form. Three sides of the building will be inclosed by an arcade supported by columns bearing statues of the muses in full relief. The coloring will be light yellow shading to deep orange and pom-pom red. The elaborate frieze surmounting the columns will be in rich variegated color, while the Spanish roof of orange

blended with pom-pom red will bring out in snowy whiteness the pyramidal tops of the corner towers. All combined will suggest the general scheme of coloring and picturesqueness that is continued in the artistic beauty of the interior. There is a procession opening of fifty feet, the stage measures 60x100 feet and the auditorium will have a seating capacity of 3,000 people. Thirty-two boxes arranged in two tiers will display in their decoration all the beauties of rococo architecture. The splendor of gold and pom-pom red with draperies to harmonize with the complete splendid design and all will be illumined by electric lights coming from the sides. Over each box, in the frieze decorations, will be depicted in full relief holding torches sparkling with electric brilliancy and every device of theater illumination will be represented.

Some Special Features. Auxiliary to the theater and in one of the halls of the building will be a collection of rare and beautiful portraits, including the celebrated members of the dramatic and theatrical profession and their distinguished patrons. There will be a large collection of curios, embracing souvenirs, pictures, deathmasks, models, etc., and the



THE THEATER TO BE BUILT AT THE GROUNDS.

costumes and effects of the illustrious actors and actresses of days gone by.

Another hall of the theater will be devoted to a cafe, most attractive and complete as to decoration and detail. It will open in the arcade where light refreshments may be served to those wishing to command a picture of the exposition grounds and buildings.

The interior of the building will be entirely furnished by exhibits sent by those commercially interested in the dramatic world. Exhibitors will not only have the advantage of the advertising attention attending their association with such an enterprise as a whole, but at the same time an individual exhibit in whatever line their properties may be.

The scenic artists, encouraged by Mr. Seavy, president of that association, are eager for representation. Different ones will take different scenes of the play and rival with one another to artistic details in scenic effects. The seats in the theater proper will be furnished by manufacturers in that line, different ones taking different portions or sections of the auditorium and furnishing the seats as their exhibit.

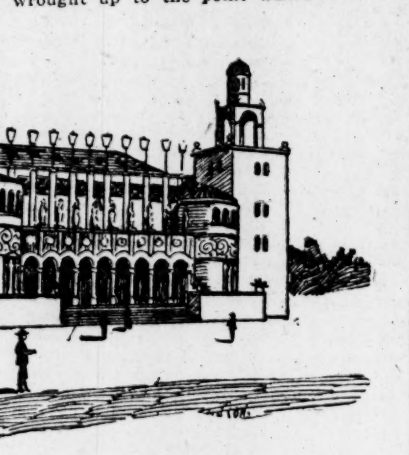
The stage furnishings in various scenes will be the representation of rival establishments of the kind, all sent as exhibits. Rival costumes will take different scenes and furnish the costumes in all the necessary glitter of spectacular brilliancy. Wig makers will exhibit their art in the costumes, and even the dealers in theatrical cosmetics will send their exhibits for "artificial beauty." The inventors of different modes of manipulating calcium lights, so necessary in scenic effects, will contend for supremacy in their exhibits, and there will be concentrated in this enterprise all the inventions and desirable suggestions of modern stage mechanism.

The libraries and programmes will be furnished as the exhibits of the theatrical publishing houses. The allegorical painting combining the arts of the drama, forming the fresco effect of the ceiling, will be an exhibit from the mural artists. They have frequently complained of the lack of opportunity to display their work individually, and the drop curtain will be likewise an exhibit of mural art.

The Drama of DeSoto. With this complete combination of stage appointments the glamor of the "spectacular" will be for the first time thrown over the south in the dramatic conception of a southern woman, Mrs. M. L. Littleton, assisted in the adaptation by Mr. Francis C. Drake, of New York city. The drama has been criticized and highly praised by the capable dramatists of the day, and it seems in its gorgeous pageantry, sentiments and sympathies to bring out the exact line of commercial alliance between the United States and the Latin American countries, which the Cotton States exposition proposes to promote.

It is a historical spectacular drama, combining a well-defined plot and romance, with striking and brilliant music, electric and spectacular effects. The leading events of the drama are historically accurate, the writer having made an exhaustive study of the times of Hernando DeSoto. The characters, costumes and scenery are taken from historical descriptions and famous paintings, giving to the drama an educational value aside from its gorgeous attractions. Of this period of history Irving writes: "Never was the spirit of wild adventure more universally diffused than at the dawn of the sixteenth century. Of all the enterprises undertaken in this spirit of daring adventure, none has surpassed for hardihood and variety of incident that of the renowned Hernando DeSoto and his band of cavaliers. It was poetry put into action. It was knighterrantry of the old world carried into the depths of the American wilderness. Indeed the personal adventures, the feats of individual prowess, the picturesque description of steel-clad cavaliers and prancing steeds glittering through the wilderness, and the adventures of the far west, would seem to us mere pictures of romance did they not come to us recorded in matter of fact narrative of contemporaries and corroborated by minute and daily memoranda of witnesses." The drama by the personality and travels of DeSoto links the two continents at a time when Charles V. reigned in Spain and the Indian woman conspires to have Isabella captured by her Indian slaves. In the conflict the young Spanish girl becomes the property of the Peruvian Inca, and being pronounced flawless is set apart for sacrifice to the sun according to the national custom of sending virgins to the abode of light, bliss in atonement for the sins of the people. The scene in the temple of the sun, where Isabella defies the priests and calls heaven to defend her, is one of the most magnificent that can be imagined. The temple is blazing in gold, the high priests in gorgeous raiment, and attendants are

abreast all the aisles. From the sides twenty priests in crimson and gold, ten abreast, open the way for a band of 100 dancing girls, selected from the royal household for their grace and beauty. When the ceremonies are at their height Isabella is brought in, and the priest with the sacrificial knife calls upon her to rejoice at the glory of dying for the sun god. To add to the scene a storm arises and thunder and lightning add majesty to the moment when Isabella proclaims herself a Christian and by her courage and conviction holds the vast multitude at bay until De Soto and his band rush in and rescue her. This is the great climactic act, and here is a scene of beautiful melody words by Frank L. Stanton and the music by Sousa. This scene is gradually wrought up to the point where a sudden



THE THEATER TO BE BUILT AT THE GROUNDS.

darkening of the stage makes the introduction of the fountain of youth a fitting climax to the play. There is a marvelous transformation of scene, the rain falling in a hundred girls in shimmering draperies, ever changed in hue by the rainbow fishes of electric light.

The play will abound in comedy and comic songs adapted to it by capable dramatists. Among them will be a song and chorus by Joel Chandler Harris:

"Oh, this is Mr. Rabbit that runs in the grass, Rise up, ladies, and let him pass."

Such innovations are simply the necessary touch of humanity which make the whole world kin. Efforts will be made to secure the inimitable talent of Lucy Duly, who, with her band of plantation associates, scored such a striking success in Lillian Russell's rendition of the "Princess Nicotine."

Additional Attractions.

Besides the spectacular there will be great interest manifested in the dramatic contest for the medals to be awarded the best exhibits of one-act plays. As many as eighty dramatists will present their one-act dramas, which are so often unique and artistic, and there is every evidence of the greatest rivalry in the dramatic exhibit. There will be entertainments of all kinds during the day, and the theater will be used for sacred concerts on the Sabbath, thereby encouraging the best musical talent.

Mrs. Littleton, the writer of "DeSoto," is a native of East Tennessee and a daughter of the late Colonel Reese E. Branson, of that state, a distinguished lawyer, statesman and planter. Mrs. Littleton numbers among her ancestors the Marshalls, Randolphs and Keeses, of Virginia, while on the paternal side her ancestors are of revolutionary fame. Her education and studies have been most carefully directed by her father, Major P. J. A. Cleary, of the United States Army, himself a graduate of the Royal Academy of Surgeons, London. She is the widow of the late John L. Littleton, of Nashville, Tenn., one of the most brilliant young lawyers and editors of his day. At his sad and sudden death, still fresh in the minds of his contemporaries, his wife ably edited his political newspaper for some time. Personally Mrs. Littleton is a most attractive little woman, with eyes that beam with intelligence, and those happy mannerisms that are always winning in woman. She is most enthusiastic in her gratitude toward those who have upheld her in her undertaking.



MRS. W. M. DICKSON.

Who, as Chairman of the Dramatic Committee, Has Been of Great Value.

taking and says that the men of the exposition were unflinching in their efforts for her success, and that she never would have succeeded had it not been for the constant assistance and encouragement of the women interested in the enterprise. Mrs. Joseph Thompson has lent the matter her special interest and encouragement, and assisted by the ladies of the committee will give the exhibit that prominence in the social world that the drama deserves. Mrs. William Dickinson, the chairman of the committee, has worked with Mrs. Littleton and to her popularity and energy may be attributed much of the success of the exhibit. Her very presence seems to inspire an undertaking with success. She has a remarkable decision and firmness of character. No obstacle daunts her and she is willing to assume personal responsibility of an undertaking before it reaches that point of closer relation between the dramatist and patron. She will continue her interest in the matter, and among the social functions attending the exhibit, will be a reception at her home to the American dramatists during the exposition.

The Business End of It.

In an enterprise of this kind, one of the great essentials is the proper handling of the business and financial end of the enterprise. This one is certainly in good hands. While it is expected that a large proportion of the stock in the company will be in the hands of the dramatic management, Mr. Collins, vice president of the Fidelity bank, Mr. Collins is deeply interested in the enterprise, and he is the man to carry it through to success. As to the business end, so in the active management of the enterprise at Georgia he will be represented. Mr. S. H. Cohen, of Augusta, has been thinking of the position of general manager, and will, it is understood, accept it. Mr. Cohen's ability as a handler of big enterprises has been frequently demonstrated. He is a man of ability, and certainly is the right man in the right place in this case. Mrs. Littleton is enthusiastic over what she deems the certainty of success. She has worked long and hard in carrying her plans through thus far, and she is not of the kind that fall. Success means the most unique exhibit at the great exposition. I. M. D.

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Of course you will ride. All the world will—fashion, pleasure, business—men, women, children. It takes a while sometimes for the world to recognize its privileges; but when it does it adapts itself promptly. Therefore, you who are in the world will ride a bicycle—a

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bicycle if you desire the best the world produces; a Hartford, the next best, if anything short of a Columbia will content you. Columbias, \$100; Hartfords, \$80; for boys and girls, \$50.

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Hogsheads and crates keep coming almost faster than we can show them—foreign goods; The whole China department is a revelation of how better a China department can be—we've simply done better than the other stores until this year. Now we're in competition with old selves. And the China stock means Glass, too.

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My wife was taken sick with malaria in August; ever since then she has visited the doctor two or three times a week without relief, until she began taking Brown's Iron Bitters. She is now stronger and better than in the last two years.

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Rooms 626 and 627 Equitable Building,
Jan 2-19.

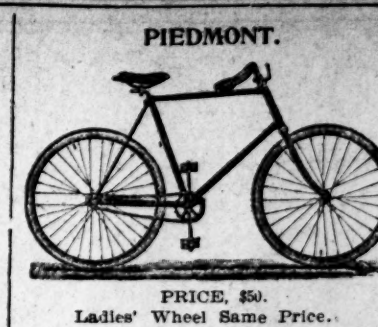
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This is for You.

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Best condensed milk, per can... 10c
Fresh milk crackers, per lb... 10c
2-lb. cans Virginia tomatoes... 10c
New York cream cheese, per lb... 15c
Sweet Maine cream corn, per can... 10c
Evaporated apples, apricots and peaches, per lb... 15c
Nestle's milk, per can... 10c
7 bars Glory soap... 25c
7 bars Polo soap... 25c
Three 3-lb. cans California pears... 50c
Peaches... 50c
Apples... 50c
Arbuckle's coffee, per lb... 30c
Levering's coffee, per lb... 30c
Good tea, per lb... 30c
Best olives, per quart... 30c
Sweet sugar-cured hams, per lb... 11c
Pure leaf lard, 10-lb bucket... 50c
Old sugar house N. O. strap... 50c

We keep everything in the grocery line and sell at wholesale prices and guarantee full satisfaction. Goods packed and shipped promptly to any point in the state.

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Phone 451. 90 Whitehall Street.

Laying the corner stone for Red Men's Orphans' Home will be at Austell, May 15, 1895. Big barbecue by the citizens of Austell for the benefit of the Home. Train will leave carshed at 8 o'clock, A. M., that day. Round trip \$1, including admission to the barbecue. All friends of the cause are cordially invited. may-10-19

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A NAUGHTY AFTERNOON.

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There was such a fine strawberry field up behind the hill, and the berries were so red and luscious, and the sky was so blue, and the wind was so soft, and it was such a pity to lose such a seldom afternoon, and couldn't I go with the girls and get some strawberries? Maudie was going, and Patty, and the minister's daughter was going,



THIS IS WHAT GRANDMOTHERS ARE GOOD FOR.

and half a dozen of the girls, and they would have such a good time, and I never did go anywhere, and couldn't I go just this once? And after a half hour's coaxing, go I did, on the condition of Julia putting on a clean apron and following along, and every well-meant promise that I would mind her, and with a shower of injunctions from grandma that she should keep me out of harm's way. Poor Julia!

What an afternoon it was! I am sure they don't have such afternoons now. We found the sweetest and spiciest long-stemmed strawberries, not so big as those that grow in boxes now-a-days, but, dear me! If they were strawberries, those of the boxes are only poor ghosts of strawberries, so far as flavor and perfume and deliciousness go! We covered the bottom of our little pails, and our clean frocks were a sight to see; and then I think it was Patty, the lithe and tiny fairy, who proposed the river—we were not far from the saw mills at Union Falls.

In vain Julia clucked after us, the plan once started, wherever Patty led we always followed, and all Julia could do was to fill the air with remonstrances as she kept along behind us. So on we rushed, over the fences, across the road, down the steep and through the sandy places, until the open river, above the great sawmills, whose buzz filled the air afar off like the drone of great bumble bees, lay before us. Just such a shout in degree the Greeks gave when they saw the sea.

After all, though, the river was not so open; it was full of a great boom of logs that had come down from the lake, the outer ones tied together, the inner ones moving freely as they could. But the reflection of the blue sky, with the sunshine and shadow in the rifts between the logs made the most resplendent color and sparkle, something like the beautiful red purple on the wings of a wasp in the sun. However, we only knew we saw it by remembering it afterwards. "Come, come, come!" cried Patty. "Who's for a ride on the logs?" And even in calling she had plunged down the sandy way and out upon the logs in the river and every one of us after her—Julia's voice now a perfect wall of lamentation, for run upon the diving, dipping, lurching, rolling logs she couldn't.

Neither could I. But that made no difference. What Patty and Matty and Fanny and Maudie and the rest could do, I was bound to do, too. None of them danced along the logs as Patty did, though; light as if on air, confident and easy as if upon the grass, while one of Maudie's feet went down into the river, and both of Fanny's shoes were full of water, and there were shrieks of laughter and calls of fear from all the rest. I could not imagine why I could not dance along as that little fairy creature did; but I was determined, and if I was not fearless I was more afraid of my fear than of the water. But indeed it meant something to go down into that water; it meant to be swept in under the mills, perhaps to be cut to pieces by the great wheels, surely to go over the falls at the dam and be seen no more. I afterward learned that the reason I could not fly over the boom as Patty did was because I was near-sighted and could not see the logs and where to put my feet, for as the log rolled the instant it was touched, it was only touch and go and alight upon the next. But you had to see it in order to alight upon it. The wonder is that I didn't go down at the third step. But in a bold dash at Fate, and with now a successful spring, and now Maudie's hand for a second, and not Patty's, and so far across that there was no help for it and returning were as tedious as to go o'er, and at the last moment, just as the others rushed up the incline on which the logs were drawn into the mill, and with one despairing scream I sprang to know not where, one of the millmen hooking up the logs reached out and hooked my dress with his long pole and drew me in and gave me his great strong hand, and I ran breathlessly and blindly after the others to precipitate myself upon a huge log that was moving slowly up to the saw, which went to and fro with an awful and terrifying regularity, sawing off the upper bark in one long thick slab. Just as we reached the saw we all threw ourselves off, pell-mell, and darted back for another

ride, our cries of delight echoing over all the whirl in the dark corners of the dingy mill.

But after an ecstatic half-hour of this we decided, very much to the relief of the millmen, I dare say, who knew there was a certain amount of danger in the business, and had to keep on guard over us, that as Julia was, by this time, on her way home to report us, and we were in for reproof or punishment, we might as well make the best of it—and there was the sluice.

To reach the sluice we had to go over open places in the mill with the black water underneath that made you shudder to look down; and the great wheel threw its spray over us, and here were pits full of foam, and here were narrow causeways that no one knows how we skimmed over and came out on the other side of the river, in New Brunswick then, and beside the sluice.

The sluice was an open box, a half mile long, perhaps, at least it seemed as long to use, some two feet wide and deep, made of thick deals and mounted on stout stilts into which a portion of the river was diverted below the dam, running there like mad and carrying with it the newly sawed flat boards that were shot into it here at the mills and at its farther end slipped over and into the deep still river. And again Patty had taken the lead and thrown herself upon a board in the sluice, and was shooting along at mill-race speed, shouting with delight and throwing our dress skirts over our shoulders and tucking out other skirts as well as we could under our elbows. We had each seized our board in passing, and stooping until we almost sat upon our heels, were sweeping along like a train of comets. Pantaloonettes were ruined, shoes and stockings were wet through—oh, rot city shoes and stockings—we were wet all through and all over. Wet as water nymphs, as wild, as irresponsible, and as full of frolic, we sailed along and filled the world about us with cries and laughter. And then, just as the end came in sight, pangs of fright assailed us lest we should not get off in season and should shoot over into the deep river and death, and we caught at the black and slippery edge of the landward side of the sluice and threw ourselves anywhere if we might escape so; and then, wet and wicked, ran and tumbled back to begin it all over again, but before



AWAY WE WENT OVER THE FENCE.

we had enough, the first rosy flush of declining afternoon was on sky and river, and we knew the hour of reckoning had come. My lovely new buff gingham gown, tucked to the waist! It was wet to the waist, too; and here the tucks were ripped out and hung in festoons, and here the gathers were torn from the belt; my white tier was a sodden string; my hair ribbon was gone, and my hair was out of braid—all loose and dripping and snarled. A disreputable looking little object crept in at a side door, ready to pay for her fun, but hoping she would not have to do so. Vain hope, with the angry and disgraced Julia at home! The little object was seized and brought to the bar of justice out of hand.

Perhaps the appearance of the small, wet and limp bundle of rags saved her; it may have been a smile on my mother's face; it certainly was a titter that aunt Kate gave behind her book; and grandma, as usual, was hunting for her spectacles, which were on top of her head, so that I could not see her sweet old face. But, anyway, I was dismissed supperless to bed—a degrading piece of penance to a girl of my size, while the sun shone. Then bathed and rubbed and combed and shaken and scolded, as I was by Julia, how good was the soft cool bed, all being over; and daylight or not, in two minutes after touching the pillow I knew nothing more till I awoke, some hours later, to see grandma in the semi-darkness of the room—the great, pitiful soul—with a glass of milk and a square of gingerbread which she had surreptitiously obtained. "That is what grandmothers are for," she used to say.

And the next day, no sooner was school out in the afternoon than we were down exploring one of the huge piles of boards on the river edge behind and below the house. In whose crannies we made our doll-house, and on the long loose ends of those uneven boards we teetered and rode wild horses, completely oblivious to the fact that if our careening steeds should give an unexpectedly high bounce in their elastic movements we would be tossed like a ball into the deep waters of the St. Croix.



A wise man once said that it was not what a person made but what he saved that counted. Possibly some of the boys and girls have read Charles Dickens's great masterpiece, "David Copperfield." If you have, you will remember what a great fellow Mr. Micawber was to always get hopelessly in debt. Dickens makes him say that if a man makes £19 and 6 shillings a month, and spends £19 and 5 shillings, he is a happy man. That is a very good way to put it. Money is not the great end of life, but it is a very important factor in it. No one should strive to get rich simply to be rich, but everybody should try to save enough to be free from the cares of poverty. As Robert Burns puts it, one should save money, not to make a great display, "But for the glorious privilege of being independent."

It is a good thing to learn thrifty habits while still young. Nobody should be stingy, but everybody should be able to save a part of what they get. If you will begin young, it will come easier as you grow older.

Girls and boys don't bother themselves much about such matters, and it is very well that they do not. But a little hint thrown out now and then about the practical side of life does no harm, and may do some good. I don't want to bore you by sermons on what you ought to do, and I hope that the young folks will pardon me if I give them a little advice once in a while.

I was talking about good books last

like vacation, and I know that it will be enjoyed by your little grand daughter, ROSEBUD.

Covington, Ga.—My Dear Grandpa: As Sunday is your birthday, I think I can at least give you a letter for a present.

Every time I hear a person say anything about his age, I always think of the little verses I learned at school. It runs thus:

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

I will be the Freshman class next year, if I am promoted; and Professor Wright will be my teacher.

Spring is here again and I know you feel proud to have been born in the spring of the year, because every thing seems to be coming into life.

I hope many a birthday will find you happy, and if possible down here with all of us, and especially with,—your loving granddaughter,

HELEN.

Minnie L. Swies, Maywood, Neb.—Dear Junior: This is my first letter to The Junior, and as I have seen no letters from Nebraska, I will endeavor to start the list of writers from this state.

I am a little girl twelve years old, and I go to school every day. I study reading, spelling, history, grammar, physiology, civil government, arithmetic, geography, drawing and botany. Grammar and botany are my favorites.

I live in a little town of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, in the drought-stricken part of Nebraska. I have one brother who is thirteen years old.

I will answer two questions of Billie Pitchford's:

The key of the Bastille, which was presented to Washington by Lafayette, is still at Mt. Vernon. Webster said these words on Alexander Hamilton: "He touched the corpse of public credit and it rose to its feet."

I will ask my Junior readers two questions:

Who was called "Pathfinder?"
In what century were Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed?

Annie F. Pinson, Floyd, La.—Dear Junior: This is my first letter to you. I have not seen any letters from Floyd, so I thought that I would write. I enjoy reading The Junior very much.

I am fourteen years old; I am a farmer's daughter. I like country life much better than I do city life. I live five miles from Floyd. It is a very pretty place, and is situated on the bank of Bayou Macon.

I have four sisters and two brothers younger than myself.

I will answer Pearl Marie Wagner's question: The United States bought the island of Manhattan for \$25.

Now I will ask a question: What kin was Abraham's wife to him before marriage?

I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Clara Smith, St. Marks, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have long wanted to join your happy band.

Our school closed last Friday; I was very sorry, for I like to go very much, but will try to make myself useful by helping mamma with her work.

The 26th of this month is my birthday; I will be eleven years old; and mamma says if I will be good and smart, she will give me a birthday dinner. Papa says he will carry me with him to the exposition next fall, and then I hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you.

I will answer Ethel Johnson and Lillian Carter's riddle: "The Ohio river."

I enclose 5 cents for the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

J. Dan Woodall, Barnesville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I like to read The Junior very much. We run a dairy farm. I am thirteen years old and I run a two-horse plow. Sometimes we go a fishing, and we catch them as big as my little finger! How is this for a fish story?

I will answer J. Howard Davis's question: The United States paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska in 1867.

I will ask two questions: Who did Pocahontas marry?

When was cotton first planted in Virginia?

I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Emmie Doquemore, Clopton, Ga.—Dear Junior: I come knocking at your door this morning, and would be delighted to gain admittance to your charming circle.

I am a dairyman's daughter. My father had the misfortune of losing his barn by fire, but is now rebuilding it.

Brother and I enjoy reading The Junior and Little Mr. Thimblefinger very much.

I enclose 10 cents for the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

W. E. Hunter, Liberty, La.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy ten years old. I am not going to school at present. When I did go my studies were: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. I have two brothers living, one dead, two little sisters; I am the oldest of the six.

I will send The Junior 5 cents for the children's ward.

I will answer Edwick Orr's question:

It was General Reed who said: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the king of England is not rich enough to buy me."

I will ask a question:

Who asked Nabal for bread for his starving men?

Jennie F. Dunagan, Dunagan, Ga.—Dear Junior: I enclose 5 cents for the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

I like to read very much, and I enjoy reading the Junior more than anything else.

I live seven miles east of Gainesville. My papa is a merchant and farmer, and the postoffice is at our place.

I will close by answering Ethel Johnston's and Lillian Carter's riddle:

What river is round at both ends and "hot" in the middle? The Ohio river.

Much love to Aunt Susie and all the cousins.

Mollie St. John, Cottonwood, Tex.—Dear Junior: Enclosed find 10 cents for the Grady hospital. I am eleven years old. I have a piano and take music lessons twice a week. I go to day school and am in the fifth grade. I read The Junior and the stories in it.

Minnie Mull, Camp Creek, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl six years old; I help sister do the house work, such as sweep the house, yards, etc.

I have a doll which I love to play with very much; I call her Mandy Louise.

I send 5 cents for the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

Cricket Fighting.

The Chinese are inveterate gamblers, and never lose an opportunity to bet, no matter how trivial the cause may be. One of great institutions is cricket-fighting, the crickets being caught, fed and trained as carefully as a blooded horse. There is a fixed diet for them, part of the food consisting of honey and boiled chestnuts. If they get sick, they are fed with mosquitoes. Prior to fighting, their weight is ascertained and duly recorded, there being a fixed regulation as to their size and weight. On the door of the house in which the fight is to take place the record of each cricket is pasted up, and the owner of the winner gets 10 per cent of all the bets. The cricket pit is a low tub placed on a table, and, after weighing, the combatants are put in it and tickled with straws until they rush at each other with loud chirrups and fight until one of them is killed. Good fighting crickets are very valuable and are often sold for large sums.

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ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1895.

A Bit of Naval History.

There is nothing in American history of which we have so much reason to feel proud as the achievements of the United States navy in the wars of the revolution and 1812. Mr. James Barnes, in Harper's Weekly, gives the following account of a famous action in southern seas during our war with Great Britain in 1814:

"Captain L. Warrington, of Virginia, has been given the command of the Peacock, sloop of war, eighteen guns. He expects soon to set sail and cruise to the southward in search of the enemy."

"Such is the personal note appearing in that enterprising newspaper, The Register, published in March, 1814."

"The Captain Warrington referred to was but little known to the country at large, but those in a position of influence in the naval department must have discerned his worth and well estimated his valor, for they had given him command of the gallant little Peacock, of eighteen guns (really mounting twenty-two) and a crew of 160 men."

"In the middle of March he sailed from New York harbor and cruised, without events of much importance, along the Florida shore as far as Cape Canaveral. On the 29th of April, in latitude 27 degrees 47 minutes north and 80 degrees 9 minutes west longitude, the lookout spied three sails off to the windward. From the cut of the third, a brig, it was easy to mark her as a man-of-war."

"Upon the appearance of the Peacock the merchantmen hauled their wind and the brig bore away for the American. She gallantly commenced the action, and at no time showed a disposition to take advantage of being to windward and escaping with her consort."

"There was no halting and little maneuvering. The two vessels began to fire at each other as soon as they were within range. In the beginning of the action the Peacock received two thirty-two-pound shot in her foreyard and her head sails were rendered almost useless. She was compelled to run at large, and again was proved, what no authority on the other side could ever deny, the infinitely superior gunnery that existed under the system in vogue in the American navy."

"For a long time after the war there was much controversy concerning the weights of armament of the vessels engaged in single actions between this country and Great Britain. In this affair it is only just to say that the Peacock carried thirty-two more in her crew; the number of guns was exactly the same, but the Peacock's broadside was about one and one-quarter pounds heavier to the gun."

"The action was continued for some time at close quarters, and once Captain Warrington drew off and hailed to ascertain whether his antagonist had struck, for her flag had been shot away."

"On renewing the engagement the uselessness of continuing to fight was soon made apparent to the commander of the Epervier. She had received no less than forty-five shot in her hull, and had twenty-two men killed and wounded; the main topmast was over her side. In fact, all her standing rigging and spars were injured, and five feet of water was already in her hold."

"In hauling off to count up his injuries, Warrington discovered, to his delight, that not one round shot had reached his hull, that not one of his crew was killed and only two were wounded. The effect of this news and the easy victory stimulated the Americans to tremendous exertion in trying to save the prize."

"Upon boarding her it was discovered that she carried \$18,000 in specie, and must have been a fine vessel when she commenced the action. With great difficulty the Americans succeeded in stopping some of the shot-holes beneath water, and turned all attention to caring for the prisoners and wounded, reeving new rigging and staying the tottering mainmast."

"The prize had struck at 11 o'clock a. m. At sunset she was in a comparatively safe position and sail could be made. To his horror, the American commander had found upon boarding the Epervier that three impressed American seamen by the names of Johnson, Peters and Roberts had been killed. Often and often had it occurred that the impressed sailors for whom the United States had gone to war had been compelled to take up arms and serve the guns directed against the vessels of their own country. The anger at the news of these outrages must have done much to animate the brave seamen who sought to revenge them."

"A contemporary speaks of the Epervier in this fashion: 'She is one of the finest vessels of her class belonging to the enemy built in 1812. She appears to have been one of their "bragging vessels," for it is said that when she left London bets were made that she would take an American sloop of war or a small frigate.' The odds must have been laid against events of that character hereafter."

"Warrington determined to save the prize if possible, and placed her in command of Lieutenant J. B. Nicholson, with orders to proceed at once to Savannah. Knowing, however

the old sailing days, when the knowledge of wind and tide could be reckoned a factor in winning naval honors.

"The Peacock spoke the Epervier, and some conversation was carried on. They were abreast of Amelia Island, and the frigates were approaching and crowding on all sail."

"Lieutenant Nicholson shouted to Captain Warrington to take off the crew from the Epervier, and leave him and his sixteen men to handle her. Warrington complied, and endeavored to draw off the on-comers, it being his intention to try to slip into St. Mary's. Only one frigate fell to the ruse, and came about upon the Peacock's trail. The Epervier, which drew little water, kept well in shore, and under a light breeze made good headway. The wind, however, soon died to almost a calm, and the big vessel outside in the deeper water lowered her boats and manned them all, intending to cut out and retake the prize inshore. Fitful gusts of wind swept the captured vessel along, but during every pause the steady rowing of the British sailors brought the armed boats nearer. Suddenly they stopped all exertion, for Nicholson was shouting orders through his speaking trumpet as if in command of one hundred men, instead of scarcely enough to haul his sheets and tacks. The ports dropped with a clatter, and the boat-swall's whistle rang out shrilly. The Englishmen were astounded, and feared that they had been drawn into a trap. Turning tail they scuttled out of range as quickly as possible and returned to the frigate. A breeze sprung up at this moment, and Nicholson was able to keep the Epervier on her course, and on the 1st of May the brig arrived safe in Savannah. Three days later the Peacock came in also."

"Warrington's delight on seeing that his prize was safe was great, and he reported the Epervier in the following words: 'She is one of the finest sloops of war, and is well calculated for our service. She sails extremely fast, and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete.'"

"In his letter to the secretary of the navy, when at sea, on the night of the action, he speaks of his crew in this manly fashion: 'Every officer, seaman and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.'"

"The Peacock did not remain long inactive, but sailed for the bay of Biscay, and cruising along the coast of Portugal and among the islands. Time and again she was chased by English vessels, and was kept dodging from one position to another to avoid the many squadrons. It was not her luck to come across another vessel of war anything like her size, but she captured handily fourteen sail of merchantmen."

"The commerce destroyers of those days were not spoken of in that term, but the trade of Great Britain was crippled, severely by the swift-sailing privateers and our handy little sloops of war."

How Billy Pushed Things.

The amount realized in a collection not infrequently depends on the individual who "takes it up." This fact is well realized by a good pastor who serves in a Colorado mission. "We keep him," writes Dean Hart, of Denver, giving the pastor's name, "on the frontier. He is a rough diamond and has a knack with the miners."

Not long ago this excellent preacher went to a camp called Rico, borrowed the dance hall over the saloon for his service, "rounding up the boys," as he expresses it, and filled the hall."

After the sermon came the collection. This was a very important feature. The preacher cast his eyes over his audience and saw a certain "hard case," known as Billy the Kid.

"Billy," he said, "take up the collection."

Very much honored, Billy took his big sombrero hat and with an air of importance and dignity, made his way around to the front and held out the hat toward a spruce young miner on the foremost chair.

The young man dropped in a quarter of a dollar. Billy looked at the coin with one eye closed. Then he looked at the young man and put his own hand around under his coat tails to the place where, in that part of the country, revolvers are known to be carried.

"Look here, young man," said Billy, gravely, "take that back! This here's a dollar show!"

Then, with his hat in one hand and the other still on the revolver, he moved around the hall and got as many dollars as there were people.

Too Curious.

A certain down-east storekeeper was so offensively inquisitive that it was determined to teach him a lesson. Among his failings was a desire to examine the contents of every package which his friends deposited in his store for safe keeping; he must see the inside if he had to break the package open. One day a man left a stout leather bag, asking that no one disturb it. The proprietor walked around restlessly for a while, and then stopped near the bag. Apparently no one was looking, in reality all the store loungers were in the secret and were anxiously awaiting his next move. He nervously fingered the cord that tied the top of the bag for a minute and then quickly untied it. He had no time to look in before the contents came forth. They consisted of a score of large and spirited hornets, and the way they lit on all the exposed portions of that inquisitive man was a caution. He shot out of the store at a pace that would have done credit to a sprinter. They say that for a year afterwards he hardly looked into his own sugar barrel without asking permission.

The Fairies' Club.

The Fairies, a social club of West End, gave a delightful little social on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. D. W. Pope, 149 Lee street. A delightful little promenade was rendered. Those present were Armstrong, Ethel Claridy, Susie Sam, Lillian Heifner, Eva Mathews, Bethvin, Alma Pope, Bessie Ray, Turner, Myrtle Tye, Minna Pope and Susie Mae Pope.

A REPENTED REBELLION.

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I.

This is the true story of two little Italians and their war of independence.

Carlino Chiesa and Beppo Morelli were aged respectively eleven and twelve years. They labored together in a Neapolitan restaurant hard by Washington square, for the very modest wages of \$1 a week and all the spaghetti they could eat. Old Carlo, proprietor of the restaurant, and a kindly soul, though somewhat rough spoken, treated the urchins well on the whole, although he quite frequently cuffed them soundly when they offended. Never for a moment did he dream that they would resent his paternal system of government.

Now, it must be hard to save money on \$1 a week, yet Beppo and Carlino, after the lapse of several months, succeeded in laying by a really respectable sum. None but the boys themselves knew of the little joint bank account which they had opened, and old Carlo began to be greatly puzzled regarding certain strange signs of independence displayed by his assistants. He was altogether dumbfounded when, on coming down to breakfast one morning, he found beside his plate the following notice, in somewhat shaky Italian:



They Had Hardly Gone a Few Blocks,
When Down Came the Treacherous Rain.

"To the Villainous Tyrant, the Padrone Carlo Magliabecchi—Miserant!—We, the Signore Carlino Chiesa and Beppo Morelli, hereby inform you that we propose to quit your abominable service forthwith, and to engage in the shoe-black and banana trades unless you swear to grant us the following concessions: 1. That you raise our weekly wages from \$1 to \$2.2. That you cease to address us as 'thou,' which is a term for children and slaves, and that in future you use the more honorable 'you.' 3. That you accede to the Signor Chiesa, aforesaid, full permission to change his name to 'Church,' the same being the meaning in the English tongue of his patronymic. 4. That the Signore Carlino and Beppo be permitted to sleep until 7 o'clock every morning and that they shall enjoy total relief from all cuffs, boxes on the ears and such like degrading inflictions. The cowardly miscreant to whom this pronouncement is addressed as requested to answer immediately.

(Signed) "CARLINO CHURCH,"
"Formerly CHIESA."
"BEPPLO MORELLI."

The first sound that issued from old Carlo's lips, after a perusal of this document, was a loud laugh. Then he sent for the boys and told them, with affected anger, that he positively declined to grant any of their requests, and that they might leave his employ whenever they chose. The result of this emphatic speech was that Carlino and Beppo departed from the restaurant that very afternoon.

II.

They hid them straightway to the Banca Neapolitana, in Sullivan street, where their money lay. In a few minutes the entire sum, \$21, had been drawn out. They boys felt, with a glow of pride, that they were rich and independent.

On the strength of independence and riches they ordered a most filling dinner at a restaurant notorious for its rivalry with that of their late employer, and topped off the goodly feast with a big bottle of Nebiolo.

Once more sallying forth they spent a considerable portion of their wealth in the purchase of a fruit stand. Now, the man who sold them the stand was a sharp fellow from the Brindisi district, and he cheated them shamefully. The fruit, which he had guaranteed as fresh, became utterly spoiled in a day or two, and was only fit to throw away. Only two customers patronized the little vendors, and the entire takings of the stand amounted, after the third day, to 50 cents. Meanwhile the boys had taken a tiny room in a miserable tenement, and one evening certain of their countrymen stole in while they slept and stole \$5 from beneath Carlino's pillow.

The only resort left was to sell the denuded fruit stand at a ruinous sacrifice and invest in a boot-blackening box and the necessary brushes. This took the very last cent possessed by our speculators, and there were no big bottle of Nebiolo and gargantuan feasts for them that day.

However, they were very hopeful as they set out with the shoe-blackening apparatus. Horrors of horrors! They had hardly gone four blocks when down came the treacherous rain. It rained all that day and most of the next, and when Carlino had opined that there was no more rain-water left in the celestial reservoir, there came a continuous fall of snow instead.

If only the boys had been able to hold out until a change in the weather, they might have reaped a fine harvest, but hunger gnawed at their vitals, and the appearance of that snow simply destroyed their last hope. Accordingly, they sold the shoe-blackening plant at half cost and ate ravenously upon the product of the sacrifice.

III.

On the following morning as old Carlo, their ex-tyrant, was once more sitting

down to his breakfast, he perceived beside his plate a folded slip of paper.

"Oh," he said, "another manifesto." This manifesto, however, differed greatly in character from its predecessor. It read in this wise:

"To the excellent proprietor and worthy patron, Signor Carlo Magliabecchi, greeting.—Excelsency, we, your very much mistaken and humble servants, Carlino Chiesa (no longer 'Church'), and Beppo Morelli, having failed in business, do most earnestly request you to take us back into your admirable household. We will gladly labor for one dollar, as before; will be honored if you accept us as 'Thou' and will cheerfully arise at the sixth hour. The aforesaid Carlino does not desire to be called 'Church' any more, 'Chiesa' being a good enough name for one so unworthy. If the excellent signor will be good enough to kick his servants they will feel gratified. The signor is humbly invited to reply at his worshipful leisure."

"CARLINO CHIESA."

"(No longer 'Church.')

"BEPPLO MORELLI."

Old Carlo winked both eyes, one after the other, when he read this letter. Then he laughed all over, drank a big draught of red wine, and sent for the penitents.

They came before him abashed, grimy and ragged. "Oh," quoth Carlo, "do I behold in sooth the worthy merchants and boot shiners, the Signore Morelli and Chiesa—I beg pardon, 'Church.' What can a poor restaurant keeper do for the worthy dealers in fruit this morning?"

Beppo broke down and blubbered; Carlino wept in chorus.

"What can I do for you?" once more asked Carlo.

"Excellent patron," sniveled Beppo, "I pray you to call me 'thou.'"

"Excellent patron," whined Carlino, "I implore you to address me no more as 'Church.'"

Of course, Carlo was only having a little jocular revenge with the bankrupt rebels, and he pretended after a while to relent at the request of a party of artists who breakfasted at his place and laughed heartily over the story. Carlino and Beppo were taken back into the restaurant, and very subdued youngsters they proved for many months thereafter. Old Carlo has given up cuffing them. He finds that a more successful mode of punishment is to ask Beppo the current price of bananas, address Chiesa as "Signor Church," or hail either boy with the dignified and obnoxious "you," instead of the friendly and familiar "thou."

GERALD JNO. BRENNAN.

MOZART'S MARVELOUS MEMORY

There lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the beginning of the seventeenth century a priest by name of Gregorio Allegri, a member of the same family of Correggio, the famous painter.

He was celebrated for his lovely character, as he devoted himself to the poor of Rome and spent his leisure hours visiting prisons and pesthouses; but he is still more noted for the famous misereere for nine voices in two choirs, which for many years was sung annually during holy week in the pontifical chapel. It is one of the most exquisite of all religious compositions, and so highly was it prized that it was considered a crime to copy it, punished by excommunication from the church.

When Mozart's father took his wonderful son upon his travels they arrived in Rome during holy week and went immediately to the Sistine chapel, where this boy of fourteen, enchanted with the beauty of the place and enthralled by the music, listened so attentively that he was able to write down the entire work from memory. On Good Friday he put the manuscript in his little cocked hat and went to the services again.

This time, unknown to any one, he corrected one or two passages that were slightly incorrect, with a pencil. The feat made a great sensation, and, strange to say, he was not reprimanded. Long afterwards he sang and played his copy with the singer, Christoforo, who had sung it in the Sistine chapel, and he pronounced it perfect in all its small details.

ESTHER SINGLETON.

Cat and Dog.

A Brooklyn man is the owner of a large, black Newfoundland dog and a little white cat. When the dog was only two weeks old, he gave it to the cat to adopt, she having at that time an interesting family of six kittens. She made room for him at once. Of course he grew very rapidly and in a short time was bigger than his foster mother, but he evidently appreciated the care bestowed upon him, and was never rough or unruly toward his little companions. The old cat continued to watch over him tenderly, and it was very funny to see her bristle up and fly at any dog that dared to approach her charge. Now that he is a year old, the big dog watches over the cat, and woe betide the dog that dares to snarl at her.

An Ocean Postoffice.

There are postoffices in the United States where the postmaster receives less than a dollar a year salary, but the smallest, simplest and best protected postoffice in the world is in the straits of Magellan, and has been there for many years. It consists of a small keg or cask and is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in the straits opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put others in. The postoffice is self-acting and unprovided with a postmaster, and is therefore under the protection of all the navies of the world.

William as a Smuggler.

Some years ago a tame, long-haired goat formed part of the regular crew of a passenger steamer on service between an English port and a continental one, says London Notes and Queries. After a time the customs authorities discovered that it wore a false coat, many sizes too large for it. The goat's own hair was clipped very close; round its body were packed cigars, lace, etc., and then the false coat was skillfully put on and fastened by buttons and eyes.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to The
Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1895.

HOW HARRY SAVED THE BOOM.

By J. W. Merrill.

"Mother, they're going to cut the boom!"
"What is that, Harry?" questioned Mrs. Gaines, looking into the face of the perspiring boy before her; "going to cut the boom—what boom?"
"Why, father's boom, of course."
"Who is going to cut it?"
"Old Sam Doward and his men. They're planning how they'll do it tonight, and let



"MOTHER, THEY ARE GOING TO CUT THE BOOM!"

all the logs down the river, and lose themselves in the big lake," said Harry Gaines, talking so rapidly as to be hardly intelligible.

Harry was fifteen, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. David Gaines, of Millpond, the seat of a district school, and the site of a small sawmill, the latter the property of David Gaines.

"I don't think Samuel Doward would dare cut our boom, Harry," said the mother at length. "It would ruin your father."
"That's just what Doward said, and what he aimed to do," returned the boy. "Old Sam hates father like poison, mother."
"I suppose so," murmured the mother. "It is an old feud, and Samuel Doward is wholly to blame. But that doesn't help matters any. Tell me what you heard, Harry."

"I was over to Doward's playing with one of his boys. We were in the barn, when I heard them talking—Old Sam and two of his men. They had a bottle of whiskey between them, and drank from it every few minutes."

"Perhaps it was the liquor that talked, Harry," suggested Mrs. Gaines.

"I don't think so. Old Sam was sober enough to know what he was talking about," declared Harry. "He argued that as all our millmen had gone off to Muskego to spend the Fourth, and father was absent in Chicago, now would be a good time to cut the boom. He said some of his logs were in the boom, and that would give him a lawful excuse, if father made a fuss."

"It would not, though."

"Maybe not," said Harry, "but once the boom is cut, and father's logs—all he has cut and stored during the past year—gone into Lake Michigan—he couldn't collect a cent."

The mother knew this to be true. Samuel Doward was a lumberman without character or standing in the community. He owned a small mill five miles below Millpond, and made a great flourish without doing much business. It was true that a few of Doward's logs had floated inside the Gaines boom. The latter had agreed to sort these few from among his vast accumulation of logs as rapidly as possible, and in case of any damage to the lower mill owner, to pay liberally.

Sam Doward seemed satisfied with this, and so it rested until the morning of the Fourth of July.

The Gaines mill shut down for two days on account of the national holiday, the millmen going to Muskego, twenty miles distant, to celebrate.

As Mr. Gaines was absent at Chicago, there were left on the mill side of the river only two families, while Doward and a crew of a dozen red-shirted loggers occupied the settlement opposite.

"If Samuel Doward does cut our boom—"

"But, mother, he must not be allowed to cut it," cried Harry, his cheeks flushing and his eyes flashing. "What will father say, if he comes home tomorrow and finds himself ruined by his neighbor?"

"He will know that he is ruined by his wicked neighbor," said the mother in a helpless way. "Oh, it cannot be that Samuel Doward will do such a terrible thing. Go to him, Harry, and plead with him—"

"Never!" exclaimed the boy, with flashing eyes.

"Then I will."

"No, mother, you shall not," cried the indignant boy. "It is not for such as you to beg of a villain like Sam Doward. I'll fix him if he attempts to carry out his plot."

Harry left the presence of his mother

and walked swiftly over to the house of a neighbor named Burdick.

"Tom, will you lend me old Killdeer?"

Tom Burdick was a boy about Harry's age.

"What do you want of the old musket on the Fourth, Hal? Going to celebrate?" asked young Burdick.

"I expect to do a little hunting tonight," returned Harry.

The Burdick boy brought out the old-fashioned shotgun, which had been an heirloom in the family for many years, and gave it to Harry.

"I have plenty of ammunition at home," said Harry, declining the proffer of powder horn and shot pouch.

"And a better shotgun than old Killdeer, too," returned Tom Burdick. "Hal, I believe you are up to some mischief. Won't you tell me about it?"

"Yes," replied Harry, after a moment's hesitation. "Come over to our barn, Tom; I believe I can trust you, and I need a helper."

The two boys walked away in company. Once in the Gaines barn, Harry told of the plans of Sam Doward to cut his father's boom.

"My goodness! Hal, that'll ruin your father!" exclaimed the Burdick boy. "Old Sam is a low down scoundrel if ever there was one."

"Will you help me, Tom?"

"Help you, Hal—how?"

"To beat Old Sam out of his boots."

"Can it be done?"

"Yes. Listen to me, Tom."

Harry Gaines laid his plans before his boy friend, the latter listening with the deepest interest to every word.

"By gracious! Hal, I'm with you there!" exclaimed Tom Burdick, when everything had been explained to him. "Since there won't be any bloodshed I don't think my folks will care."

The night of the Fourth of July fell darkly over the forest and river.

Old Sam Doward had laid his plans for the sweeping destruction of his hated neighbors' property, and, in his half-maudlin condition, he was happy.

Six of his millmen had agreed to accom-

pany him across the river to his neighbor's boom—six stalwart fellows, each with an ax with which to cut the Gaines boom.

"Old Gaines won't return from Chicago till tomorrow," declared Doward, as he arranged his forces, "and every doddered one of his men has gone to Muskego to spend the Fourth; we've got a clear field. Every man gets ten dollars when the job is done."

"Hooray!"

"Quietly, quietly," warned the burly mill-owner.

"Bah! There more noise the more fun!" cried one of the boom-cutters. "There's nobody ter hum over yender but ther kob and his mother; 'twill be a heap of fun to skeer them. Hooray!"

It was apparent that one of the boom-cutters had taken a horn too much of Sam Doward's free whisky.

Old Sam himself was in scarcely less hilarious a state of mind.

"Got ther bug juice, Sam?" asked one

of the men, as the party set out on its mission.

"Yes, a good quart of it. We will make sure of the old boom, after which we'll take a drink all around," returned Sam Doward.

"Hooray!"

Down to the river, and across the bridge the party of would-be boom cutters made their way and arrived without mishap at the water's edge, near the goal of their desires.

"Now step down onto the logs, lads," said Doward, in a low tone. "Move softly now. That's right. Now cut her away!"

Before an ax could be raised for the fateful work a strange sound fell on the still air of night—the thud of a moving body down the steep hillside not far away.

Crash!

A huge object struck the water at an open spot not ten feet from where the six night prowlers stood, hurling an avalanche of water over them, drenching them to the skin.

This unexpected occurrence startled the boom cutters.

"Fire!"

From a clump of alders not far away came the order in a loud voice.

The next instant came a flash and stunning report.

"Murder!"

"I'm shot!"

Such cries rang from the startled boom-cutters, who could only glare about in helpless terror.

"Shoot! shoot! Don't let a man escape!" yelled the voice from the hillside. Then followed another report and pellets rattled like hail stones about the men on the logs and boom.

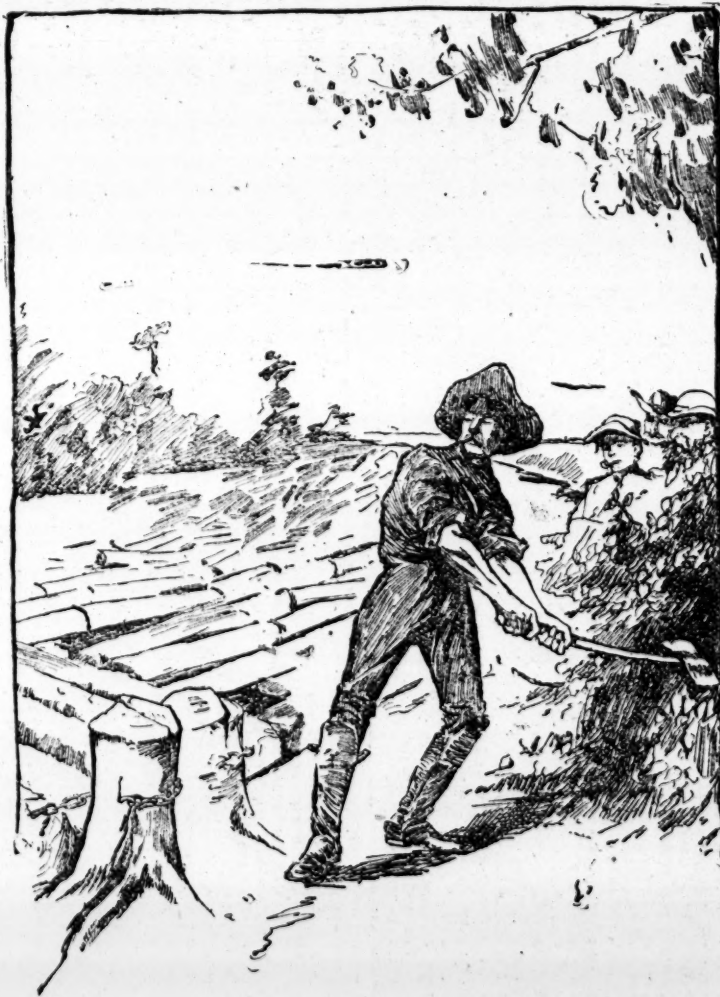
The second shot proved a signal for a grand scramble for life on the part of the drunken millmen. A splash in the water and gurgle of horror announced that at least one of the raiders had fallen into the water below the boom.

Harry Gaines heard the splash and saw the raiders flee from the scene of their intended depredation in dismay. The lad ran down to the low bank below the boom and was just in time to save Old Sam from drowning.

Tom Burdick was not far behind his friend and the two boys succeeded in drawing the portly mill owner to land.

Puffing and strangling, Sam Doward permitted himself to be led across the dock to the Gaines mill. Once there, Harry pushed open the door to the oil room and hustled the old fellow inside.

The next instant the door was closed



"NOW CUT HER AWAY."

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of the men, as the party set out on its mission. and locked. Sam Doward was a prisoner most unexpectedly. When he learned the truth he howled and pleaded wildly.

"I'm shot I tell ye, boys. Let me out or I'll have ye both hung fur murder!"

The boys were obdurate. They returned to the hillside and remained on the watch until morning, but no second attempt was made on the boom.

Before noon of the next day Mr. Gaines returned home. Harry told the story of his defense of the boom, after which father and son, with Tom Burdick, repaired to the mill and released the prisoner.

"I've been badly wounded, sir. I'll make you smart for this!" roared the discomfited Doward to Mr. Gaines.

"I think dried peas haven't harmed a great deal," returned Gaines. "You're going to law, I think the better by you the better."

Sam Doward sneaked home glad enough to let the matter

The Rattler's Foe.

The rattlesnake is justly the most feared of the reptiles of North America. But he has an antagonist in the king snake worthy of his steel. The king snake is a harmless snake so far as man is concerned. Its bite is not poisonous. But it is the rattlesnake's most deadly enemy. The following story illustrates this fact. A boy in Mississippi recently started out one morning to cut a small hickory for an ax handle. Seizing his hatchet, he climbed the hill, and all went well until just as the hickory was falling, when the lad, who had been keeping a sharp lookout, as he thought, saw a huge rattler almost at his feet. The strokes of the hatchet had prevented his hearing the warning rattle of the serpent, and it was preparing to strike. With a cry of terror, he sprang wildly down the slope, stumbled and fell. Then there was a crash from above, and he was pinned to the earth, with the tree resting across his back in such a manner that he could not readily extricate himself. The noise made had been sufficient to arouse the ire of all the snakes within hearing, and the lad saw them coming from all directions, hissing and rattling. At the same time the snake close by was evidently preparing to strike him full in the face. With a rattle of increased anger, its head flew back, but just as it darted forward, a long, slim, brown-spotted body shot across Hoover's face, and in a trice was wrapped around the yellow throat, safely behind the deadly fangs. The rattler had met his master, the king snake. A short, sharp struggle ensued, and then the king snake leisurely uncoiled and crawled away, leaving its huge adversary dead. As for the remaining rattlesnakes, they had glided swiftly into their holes, and the boy soon released himself from his perilous position.

After a Whale.

"I remember a queer adventure," said the old whaler, "where the trouble came from too much anxiety and not waiting until the whale was exhausted before lancing."

"The first mate drove his boat up close to the whale, and just as the mate was going to lance, the whale gave a flip with his jaw against the boat, nearly capsized it and spilled out every man but one. That one was the mate's son, a young fellow on his first cruise."

"The mate had told me that he couldn't swim, and that if anything happened I was to look out after him, so I pulled up smart. I wasn't far away."

"After giving that flip, the whale lay there with his mouth open. A man in the water, you know, will grab anything. Well, the mate came up right at the whale's jaw. The first thing he did was to fling his arm over it and hold on. Over the whale's jaw? Certainly, the lower one, of course."

"I yelled to the boy in the boat to reach his father an oar and pull him aboard. The boy did the best he could, but the mate, finding it hard to hang on with one arm, threw a leg over the edge of the jaw, and the fool of a whale never shut his mouth—just lay there gawping until the boy got an oar where his father could lay hold, and somehow or other pulled him aboard. Then we picked up the other men and finished the whale."

A Faithful Sentry.

The foundation of military discipline is unquestioning obedience, and no punishment can be lawfully visited on a soldier for obeying any order, however absurd. In one of these institutions the superintendent is a zealous disciplinarian, and that is how he got into trouble. One day one of the pupils was doing guard duty at the outer gate when the superintendent entered. The sentry saluted and let him pass. Instantly the superintendent turned on him and demanded to know why he was not challenged. "No matter," said the man, severely, "you must challenge everybody—it is your duty." "Very well," said the sturdy pupil, lowering his musket and bringing it to a charge, "I challenge you. Give the countersign, sir!" Then it flashed on the zealous superintendent that he didn't know the password, and he tried to explain the matter; but the sentinel would listen to no excuse. "Stand there," ordered the sentry, sternly. Just then the porter made his appearance. "Young man," said he in amazement, "don't you know the superintendent?" Instantly the sentry turned on him, and cried, "Give the countersign!" Of course the porter didn't know; so he had to stand up with the superintendent, and there they both stood, looking and feeling very foolish, until the young officer of the day saw their predicament and relieved them. The sentry should have been promoted, but quite likely was not even thanked.

The "Twenty-One" Problem.

Here is a table of figures. The problem is to add any six of these figures together and make twenty-one.

1	1	1
3	3	3
5	5	5
7	7	7
9	9	9

As a matter of fact the solution is impossible. Any two odd numbers added together make an even number, and six odd numbers are merely three sets of twos. In other words, one odd number added to a second odd number makes an even

SCHOOL NOTES.

This is a picture of Master Jonathan Ebbert, who is one of the brightest of the young pupils of Miss Grubb's school. Master Jonathan is a bright boy of seven years.



and studies about as hard as can be expected of a young man of his age. When he goes into the grammar school he will doubtless make his mark as a scholar.

Crew Street School.

Crew is going to have some mighty fine programmes on the last day.

The seventh and eighth grades will unite, as they have done in the previous years. They will probably debate against each other. The sixth and fifth grades will probably do the same.

The lower grades will have individual programmes.

In the fourth grade there will be an excellent programme, also one on the third, first and second.

Miss Roach took a brigade up yesterday to the normal class by special invitation, to let them see what smart scholars Crew has. They were all from the lower grades.

The boys play handball or baseball at recess every day for amusement.

One of the smartest boys in our school is Master Lamar Cobb Rucker. He is the son of Hon. T. W. Rucker, and is on the roll of honor every month.

Last week it appeared in my communication from Crew that the debate in the eighth grade was decided in favor of the boys. This was incorrect. It was decided in favor of the girls.

I had the misfortune to be misinformed and hence my mistake. It is with great pleasure that I make this correction. M.

Ira Street School.

At the last meeting of the Latitudinarian Literary and Debating Society of the eighth grade the following programme was carried out:

Song—Class.
Recitation—Dora Fried.
Solo, accompanied by guitar—Ella Brantley.

Reading—Milton Smith.
Harp Solo—James Moon.
Recitation—Rosa Lepinsky.
Solo, accompanied by guitar—Ella Brantley.

Reading—Nannie Haley.
Song—Class.

Debate—"Resolved, That foreign immigration should not be restricted. Affirmative, Rosa Lepinsky, Lee Duncan, Negative, Willie Parkhurst and Virginia Morton. Critic—Dora Fried.

In the debate the negative side won. The Golden Rod Society of the sixth grade has been disbanded until commencement, when, as it has always done, it will "bob up serenely" with an excellent programme.

The attendance banner was won by the fifth grade last week.

President Beatie, of the board of education, visited our school Friday.

Willie Parkhurst.

Mrs. Byers's School.

On the last day of May our teacher gave us a picnic at Grant park. The weather was fine and the day passed off delightfully.

Reports for April have been given out. I will send a list of those on the honor roll. It is very nice to be reporter for the school, but, like every honorable position, it has drawbacks. A modest fellow dislikes to publish his own success, for instance. Nevertheless, your reporter stood highest on the roll in the eighth grade.

The following is the list on the roll of honor for April:

Girls—Kate B. Rucker, Leontine Day, Etta Beaumont and Norma Applewhite. Boys—John Collier, Frank E. Echols, John McHarrison, Charles A. Collier and Joe Erskine. M. A.

Ivy Street School.

The eighth grade bested the seventh grade in the fifth arithmetic match. The eighth grade had five standing and the seventh didn't have any. Miss Hattie Milledge was the last pupil to sit down in the seventh grade.

The seventh and eighth grades are going to have a picnic next Saturday.

We are studying hard for the final examinations.

The eighth grade has had the highest attendance for the last few weeks.

Some of the scholars are doing work for the exposition.

The eighth grade made 100 in attendance and won the banner for the week.

Arch Avery.

Mrs. Prather's School.

Our literary societies held their last meeting for the present scholastic year on Tuesday, the 30th of April, inviting the patrons and the board of lady visitors to be present.

Miss Ruth Holcourt, the president of the Memoranean Society, presided with much

grace and dignity. The secretary's report was very much enjoyed, as it took the form of a condensed history of the year's work, with some happy hits and allusions.

As we are all very busy preparing for final examinations, contesting for the medals and getting ready for our closing exercises, the programme was short, but quite entertaining. At the close Mrs. Prather made some important and interesting announcements concerning the prospects of the school and additions to the faculty for the next school year, which will begin early in September.

The girls represented on the programme of April 30th were: Misses Lillian Barrow, Ruth Holcomb, Pearl Peck, Ret Dargan, Florence Harry, Edwarda Patterson, Duta Belle Kilby, Florine Richardson, Anais Cay, Helen Angier, Marie Angier, Janie Sams, Florence Hobbs, Mabel Stilson and Susie Thompson.

We succeeded in getting our piano teacher, Miss Clio Prather, to close our programme with one of her soul-stirring, brilliant selections and then adjourned.

F. H.

Marietta Street School.

The remainder of the honor rolls are as follows:

Seventh Grade—Clyde Jeffries, Bessie Hull.

Fourth Grade—Herbert Mack.

Third Grade—Josephine Rogero, Bessie Hogan.

First Grade—Dora Lawless, Lilly May Allen.

The recitations Monday were all very good. Among the best were those by—

Master Clarence Davies—"The New Sled."

Miss Alice Jeffries—"Good Morning."

Miss Louise Johnson—"Good Night."

Miss Lilly Glore—"Molly."

Master Frank Taylor—"The Death of Major Rindold."

Master Oscar Martin—"The Barefoot Boy."

The affirmative side carried the day in the debate Friday. The subject was "Resolved, That the negro was better off in slavery than in freedom." The same side has lost but one debate.

A very smart little miss of the first grade is Miss Seabie L. Adams. Seabie is six years old and the daughter of Mrs. E. C. Adams.

The eighth grade won the banner this week. The average was 100.

Otis Nix.

Bits About Birds.

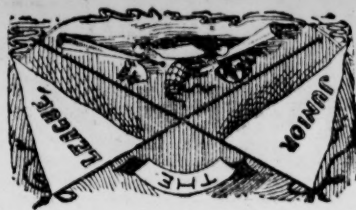
"I was much amused one afternoon," says an observant naturalist, "by a little family scene on the twig of an elm tree, where a flycatcher had her tiny brood of five just out of the nest, all perched in a row. She was feeding them, and the little dots took their rations with great content as often as the mother caught an insect and flew back with the morsel to each open beak in turn. The regularity with which she kept count, feeding one after another, in exact order, from top to bottom of the row, was very interesting. Presently one small chap grew impatient and while the mother was away fluttered over and crowded himself into the place next to the bird last fed, exactly as if he had planned to get the next fly. He sat there looking very sober and innocent, when the mother returned, but she saw the trick at once and gave the insect to the right bird, and I fancied she whisked the interloper with her wing as she passed, by way of cuffing his ears. Probably he was the regue of the family and she knew him too well."

An expressman on a Connecticut railway had broiled partridge for supper the other night, and he did not hunt, for the game.

The 4 o'clock p. m. express was a trifle late and was running at full speed to make up lost time, when a partridge essayed to cross the track in front of the locomotive. Both the bird and the engine were following the side of an acute triangle to its apex on the railroad line, but the partridge underestimated the speed of the train, which reached the apex a second in advance. The bird struck the car in which the expressman was sorting his goods, and went through the window in the side door with the momentum of a bullet. So swiftly it sped that it cut a clean circular hole in the pane, almost as neatly as if the job had been done with a diamond. Splinters of glass fell in a jingling shower, and as the expressman straightened himself up in dumb amazement, the bird fell dead at his feet, a mass of feathers and broken bones. That is how he came to have partridge for supper.

A Scranton, Pa., gentleman put up a little house for a pair of wrens, boring a large auger hole in the end, near the floor, for them to go in and out, and a small auger hole near the peak for ventilation. A flock of sparrows soon got into the habit of making themselves very much at home in the house, much to the discomfort of the wrens, who were powerless to drive out the noisy foreigners. One day the intruders were gone several hours, and during their absence the little wrens flew in and plugged up the larger auger hole with twigs. The small auger hole was big enough for them, but the sparrows could not get through it, and from then on the wrens have full possession of their rightful home.

During a terrific thunderstorm in a southern city, while the Western Union operator was pegging away at the key, he suddenly heard a rustling overhead, and glancing upward saw a sparrow, which, having come in through the open window, was swiftly skimming about the high ceiling room. Then came a great crash of thunder and the little bird, with a frightened peep, fluttered down on the desk. The operator picked up the sparrow and held it in his hand until the fury of the tempest had somewhat abated and then took it to the window and released it. But the bird would not go, and after hesitating a moment on the window sill, returned to the operator, climbing on his shoulder and nestling against his face. And there it sat for three hours until the stars came out again, when it flew out of the window with a great "peep"—Exchange.



How the clubs stand:

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
S. S. Stars..	6	5	1	.833
Boulevard..	5	4	1	.800
Brisbine ..	6	4	2	.666
Tigers..	2	1	1	.500
Grant Park ..	6	2	4	.333

Second Division.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Crescents..	6	5	1	.833
J. Sluggers..	6	4	2	.666
A. Juniors ..	6	4	2	.666
J. Stars..	6	3	3	.500
Hornets ..	6	3	3	.500

The Schedule.

South Side Stars vs. Boulevard Stars on Boulevards' grounds.

West End Blues vs. Grant Park Stars, at Grant park.

Brisbine Park vs. the Tigers, on Brisbines' grounds.

North Side Crescents vs. Junior Stars, at Ponce de Leon.

Junior Sluggers vs. West End Hornets, on Sluggers' grounds.

Atlanta Juniors vs. Southside Stars, Jr., on Knapp's grounds.

Boulevard Tigers vs. Junior Colts, at Ponce de Leon.

League Managers.

It is with pleasure The Junior presents the picture of Willie Whitlock, better known in athletic circles as "Billie Kitchens." Billie is the manager of the Crescents, at present the leading team in the



second division of the league. He is a good ball player himself and handles the stick nicely. All the players under him are satisfied with his management.

He can boast of having the greatest team in the city, but poor Billie and the Crescents will soon meet their Waterloo.

We were in hopes of printing a picture of Mr. Ed Murphy, manager of the South Side Stars, but was unable to get his picture in time. But The Junior promises the picture of the greatest ball team manager in the city next week.

The Junior will publish one or two managers each week until all are published. Kindly send up your picture at once.

Tigers vs. Colts.

The Boulevard Tigers crossed bats with the Junior Colts a few days ago. The Tigers were managed by James Ryan and the Colts by E. P. Harris.

The Colts won the game in a score of 22 to 19. It is evident by the score that it was a hard fought battle.

Ryan was in the box for the Tigers and Harris, who has since joined the Tigers, pitched for the Colts.

Both of these teams have been admitted into the league and are to play against each other Saturday.

Open to Challenges.

The Little Crescents are open to challenges from teams of their size. The boys are from the ages of ten to thirteen. They have played several games and win frequently from teams composed of much larger boys than themselves.

The Junior will publish with pleasure any games that are played during each week between any of the clubs out of the league, as well as any that take place between the league teams during the week.

Two new teams have been admitted to the second division of the league—the Boulevard Tigers and the Junior Colts, and get a small team that can win from the Crescents, who, by the way, are very sore over the admittance.

The little Southside Stars take the place of the Northside Stars. This little team is a hustler, and under the management of Corn Dorsey they will make the entire second division get a hustle on themselves.

A number of requests have been made upon the president to let the teams play two or three games a week. This is in the hands of clubs. If they can arrange it among themselves to play two or three games a week the per cent will count, provided this be agreed to before the game.

No more teams will be admitted into the league unless one drops out.

South Side Stars.

The South Side Stars went up against the Tigers yesterday and lost. To say it was a great surprise to every one does not express it. Fully two hundred people witnessed the game, and one of the greatest games that has ever been played between amateurs.

Eleven innings were played and the players as well as the spectators were at the height of excitement and anticipation.

Those who did the features of the Tigers were Woolen, Dukes and H. Cox.

Kapan, the Stars' pitcher, was batted over the field and the work of the infield was the only thing that saved them from a terrible defeat.

While the Stars are still at the head of the large division of the league, they have one lost game to their credit. The score was 8 to 7 in favor of the Tigers.

West End Blues vs. Brisbine.

The Blues failed to show up and as the manager of them was unable to get the boys together he disbanded. The game will count for the Brisbines and another team scheduled in place of them.

The Blues were one of the best clubs in the league and it is with regret that The Junior sees them withdraw.

Boulevard vs. Grant Park.

The Boulevard Stars won from the Grant Parks and is only 33 per cent below the Southside Stars.

Adams, pitcher for the Boulevards, had only three hits made off him. He struck out nine men and made two hits at the bat.

The team gave Adams excellent support. The Boulevards are right in line for the pennant.

Crescents vs. Atlanta Juniors.

The Crescents are at last defeated and by the Atlanta Juniors, with a score of 7 to 6. The game was close from start to finish. In the first inning neither side scored. In the second the Juniors came to bat and aided by an error and three hits two men crossed the plate. The Crescents were unable to score in their half of the inning. In the fourth the Juniors sent two more men across the plate.

The Crescents seemed to wake up in the fifth inning and pounded Baker all over the field. The fireworks started with a base on balls, and then the Crescents lined out but after hit until five runs were piled up. In the sixth the Juniors scored two runs, making the score 6 to 5.

At the end of the game the Atlanta Juniors were triumphant with the score in their favor. It looked as if a lunatic asylum had been let loose. Hats, caps, feet and boys went up into the air.

The Crescents played a "good up-hill game, but they are weak in the box and at the initial bag. They were clearly outclassed in batting by the Juniors.

The playing for the Crescents was done by Daniels, Whitlock, Fluker and Osborn. For the Juniors Toy, Jack and Hall played a magnificent game.

In the first part of the game, when two ment were on bases, Fluker knocked the ball into leftfield for two bags, and the other men came in. The ball looked like a fair one to the spectators, but the umpire thought otherwise. This caused much kicking. Two or three hundred pickers witnessed the game, clapping and yelling for their favorites.

Junior Sluggers vs. Junior Stars.

The Sluggers were given the game on account of the Junior Stars failing to show up. This is the second time that the Junior Stars have failed to show up. The president would like to have the manager call and explain why they have not shown up.

The new teams that were admitted to the league will have their average and positions in the next issue of The Junior.

Hornets vs. Kickers.

As the Northside Stars failed to show up the Hornets played the Kickers, a club about West End. The defeat was so great that it is not safe to predict that they will ever survive. The score was 25 to 6 in favor of the Hornets.

The Hornets got seventeen hits, and two double plays, while the Kickers got only one hit and five errors. Butt did the box work for the Hornets, and Johnson for the Kickers.

To a School Boy.

"A school boy," writes to say "in my opinion the words, 'sees as quick, are ungrammatical.' Ah, sonny, you have fallen into a pit of your own digging. You should know that, though 'ly' is the usual termination of adverbs, all adverbs do not end in 'ly.' Ask your teacher; she will tell you. Look in your dictionary; that will set you right.

You should not venture to have "opinions" as to grammar. Grammar is a branch of logic. The rule that a verb must agree with its subject is not a matter of opinion. It is a necessary form of thought. It isn't a matter of opinion that in the multiplication of fractions you multiply the numerator for a new numerator and the denominator for a new denominator. It is a matter of logical demonstration. Grammar, as well as arithmetic, rests on process of logic.

In the case at bar, as the lawyers say, good usage determine form—that is the form of words, and, as one says "sees as soon," so he says "sees as quick." Your trouble comes from a sort of half knowledge. You know there was an adverb, quickly, and an adjective quick, and you jumped to the conclusion that quick was never anything but an adjective.

This incident teaches, as Aesop used to say, that tools are for those that can use them; also that a shoemaker should stick to his last; also that a little learning is a dangerous thing; also that you must be sure you are right before you go ahead.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Boulevard Picnic.

The eighth grade, Boulevard school, gave a delightful picnic at Grant park yesterday. There was a league game between the Crescents and the Atlanta Juniors at the park and the happy picnickers enjoyed a fine game of ball.

They had a regular picnic spread and to say that every one enjoyed themselves would hardly express it.

A Recital.

Quite a nice piano recital was given last evening by Miss Evelyn Jackson to three of her pupils, Miss Corinne Swift, Miss Flora Snider and Miss Marian Jackson.

Miss Andrews recited in a very pleasing style.

Miss Jackson's pupils played in a manner which reflected great credit upon her as a teacher.

18 Years a Sufferer.

Dr. Radway & Co., New York, August 12, 1881.—I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over 18 years and have had several doctors, but without good result. I tried Dr. Radway's Pills to the extent of ten boxes, but my sickness grew worse instead of better, and I became so that I had only to see my food before me and I had enough and could eat nothing. But now I have been taking your Radway Pills and I must express my thanks to you. They have cured me and I am all right again so that I can enjoy eating and drinking. Yours respectfully,
JOHN REGEN.
147 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Radway's Pills

Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headaches, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25 cents per box. At drugists or by mail. Send for DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 35, New York, for "Book of Advice."

DR. CATON'S TANSY PILLS!

The most reliable remedy for Indigestion, Liver, and all other ailments. Caton's Tansy Pills, Caton's Tansy Pills, Caton's Tansy Pills.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, overstudy, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to the body. Simple, natural, safe, and effective. Failure impossible. 2000 references. Book, explanation and proof of success. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS CURED

Prof. W. H. Fiske, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt cured and cured many cases of Epilepsy. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 50 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. Fiske, P. O. 4, Cedar St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They regulate the bowels and prevent constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small, easy to take, and do not griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

C. E. MATHER.

21 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES

Artistic Jewelry and Fine Wat ches Having sold to the leading people in your city in the past years, I beg to solicit your patronage for the coming year. You can save money by buying direct from the importer, besides having a very large and exceptionally fine stock. Goods will be sent on memorandum to responsible parties. Latest designs furnished for RESISTING STONES. may-5-12 sun

Washable Button Crown Hats, 57c. CORDED OUR LEADER, 15c. \$1.25. Illustrated Descriptive Lists Free. SCHULZ & CO., 96 Washington St., Chicago. Formerly Deas Schulz & Co.

North Montreal lots at auction, Tuesday, 14th instant, on Seaboard Air-line Railroad, 9 miles from Atlanta. Take morning train. Terms, 12 monthly payments. Titles perfect. Deeds in record made to buyers by the owner. may-21 fri sun

Superior Capsules. Cures Injections. SANTAL CAPSULES. 40 Hours.

W. H. HARVEY.

The Now Famous Author of "Coin's Financial School"

WAS A SOLDIER OF THE CONFEDERACY

A West Virginia School Teacher and Lawyer—He is Fairly Well Off and Never Had Any Trouble Making Money.

Chicago, March 8.—(Special.)—William Harvey, one of the most notable men in Chicago today, has made fame and fortune out of his three books, "Coin's Financial School," "A Tale of Two Nations" and "Coin's Financial School Up to Date." Only yesterday he had orders for 12,400 copies of his books!

The total sale of the series to date has reached the grand aggregate of 500,000 copies, and of this "Coin's Financial School's" circulation was 250,000. Of late it has been a common thing to compare the future of these books to that excited by the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; yet, famous as this latter book was in the daily columns, it reached a total of only 450,000 copies, and the "Coin" books are now confidently expected to turn the 1,000,000 mark before November, 1895.

Arrangements have just been concluded for the translation of these books into German, Scandinavian and Bohemian, to still further broaden their avenues of access to the masses.

The orders on which shipments are now being made come, practically from every state in the union; only last week shipments were made on orders from Paris and London respectively.

From farmers and country storekeepers the demand has spread to the cities and to men in public life. Senator Vest, of Missouri, for instance, having had 500 copies forwarded to him at Washington—and the Western News Company of Chicago has its hands full attending to the daily shipments. Every copy that the printer runs off the presses is sold in advance; the only day for weeks in which the presses had caught up with the orders was about ten days ago when, under an extra spurt of work, 1,500 copies were printed in one day.

And yet, with this popular furor over his books, making it certain that he has done the most notable thing of his day in the writing of them, the author is comparatively unknown as regards his personality, the story of his life, the story of how the books were written, the nature of the influence which he realized in cash at the time, the manner of his life as now with the work done and the books the sensation of the age.

Only the most casual and superficial appreciation of its ultimate advertising value, or the most genuine and unaffected forgetfulness of self in the enthusiasm of a great accomplishment, could account for this suppression of the personal element of William Hope Harvey throughout the early stages of the success of William Hope Harvey's books.

Harvey, author of the "Coin" books, was educated in a country loghouse school and a rustic "academy" in West Virginia; raised on a farm and did all kinds of work from planting corn to raking chaff behind the thrashing machine. He looks it.

At the age of sixteen he taught school in the same stretch of country. You can look at him now and place him before the old-fashioned blackboard, with an arithmetic in one hand and a piece of chalk in the other, without the slightest suggestion of incongruity with his surroundings.

He afterwards made a moderate success and a moderate competency as a lawyer, having studied law in an office, lacking the more pretentious training of a law school. You would take him for just such a man.

Then he made more money by going out west and investing in Denver real estate, suppressing of his real estate in cash at the right time, so that at about the age of forty—he is now forty-three—he was "well off." He has never lost any of the modest little competency thus acquired, being a practical and cool-headed man. This he looks, from top to toe.

Harvey does not look to be forty-three years old; he is quick, nervous, almost boyish in his movements; his hair and mustache, of a dull brown, are not yet touched with gray. There are suspicious evidences that he bites the latter whenever he gets thinking real hard. He has the American habit of chewing a cigar vigorously, letting it go out repeatedly, lighting it and relighting it, seeming, indeed, to have a personal matter of the moment and look on it as anything but a pleasure or a solace. His eyes are a cool, quiet gray; his lips under the bitten mustache are faint and firmly closed; his face is thin with a strong jaw; his nose is medium sized, strong and bony; from either side of his nostrils there runs down the cheek that seemed line of a wrinkle so often noticed in the faces of gray-headed men who have thought hard or worked hard.

The man's voice is a good voice to listen to. It has the ring of hopefulness in it. Have you ever noticed in the case of people absorbed in some worthy life-work that their voices refuse to grow old? It's a fact. There is a springy resonance, which seems to bear witness to the preservative virtues of a good fight, earnestly fought. Harvey has that kind of a voice; quick, decisive, interested, youthful, No, not "silver-toned," it lacks the clear, mellow ring of voices thus described.

Mr. Harvey said to your correspondent: "After having been in Colorado, Utah and California, where I have been along with me, I was practically taking a rest, not devoting myself to business or to my profession. I was fairly well off—indeed, I never had any trouble making money—and could afford to stop for a while and look around. I attended several conventions of the Trans-Mississippi congress, notably in New Orleans and Ogden, and grew interested in the money question, which was largely discussed in these sessions. The first thing that struck me was the exceedingly vague and indefinite tone of the discussions; whether the men taking part in them did not know what they were talking about, or had not the faculty of imparting their knowledge to others; the next fact borne in on my mind by my own study of money was that upon the correct understanding of this question by the people at large depended not only their welfare as individuals, but the very existence of the nation. If the people understood the question they could remedy the evils of the existing condition of things by intelligent action; but not understanding it, they would find themselves growing poorer

and poorer under the operation of gold monometallism; falling more and more into the power of the money interest, until finally, helpless and hopeless, desperation would lead to revolution.

"I know that it would be folly to expect the masses of the people to read a book on the money question presented in the usual form of such books. Yet I knew that it was imperative for them to know the great basic facts of that question. I determined to devote my life to educational work on this question; to so present it to the people that they would be led to read, if only through interest, in the form of the lessons. Two ways offered themselves; a book in the form of a novel, and a discussion of silver as though carried on in a school, where the lessons would be the very A B C of the subject. I adopted both, and going to Chicago established Coin, a weekly paper, which had on its first page a picture of a man, that man being the great basic facts of that question. I determined to devote my life to educational work on this question; to so present it to the people that they would be led to read, if only through interest, in the form of the lessons. 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